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Administration

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OF HEALTH,
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Welfare Administration

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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Welfare Administration

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Spanish-Americans of the Southwest

Raymond F. Clapp*

Spanish-Americans in the Southwestern United States comprise a generally disadvantaged but little understood population segment. They are a significant group in the Southwest, representing 12 percent of the population of the five States of California, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. In addition to their sizeable numerical strength, the Spanish-speaking peoples, through their early settlement history, have left a permanent imprint on Southwest life, ranging from clothing and food to architecture and linguistics.

But poverty and discrimination have, in turn, left their imprint on the Spanish-Americans. President Johnson, in his Howard University speech on June 4, 1965, pointed to the plight of these people in his own Southwest State of Texas and spoke of the cruel effects of prejudice: "I have seen this uncomprehending pain in the eyes of young Mexican-American school children."

This article by Raymond F. Clapp is drawn from a full-length study now underway by the Division of Research of the Welfare Administration. The tables and charts presented in this issue serve as an introduction to a more comprehensive analysis of the relative status of the Spanish-speaking peoples of the Southwest region. In addition to the statistical analysis of economic and social characteristics of this group, the current study includes research findings relating to the cultural and psychological aspects of this population.

Today, as governmental and voluntary agencies and citizen leaders marshall resources to relieve the stresses of poverty wherever it exists, parallel efforts are also made through research and fact finding to provide the knowledge needed for policy and program design. Yet as research brings its resources to bear in identifying and clarifying the dimensions of poverty, it opens other doors for further inquiry and the next series of research activities begins.

To keep open those doors, to increase our storehouse of knowledge and the scope of our tested techniques, we must often take enormous strides just to keep pace with today's challenging new programs for the alleviation of poverty and its attendant ills. We anticipate that this study of Spanish-Americans will accelerate the pace.

The Spanish-American population has had a long history in this country. Colonization of what is now the Southwest was started more than three centuries ago when this entire area, along with Mexico, was part of Spain's vast overseas empire. Santa Fe was an important urban settlement in 1609. By 1790 the white population of the Southwest was practically all Spanish and included an estimated 23,000 persons, distributed as follows in areas which later became the States of Arizona, 1,000; California, 1,100; New Mexico, 15,000; and Texas, 6,000.[1]

Now, more than 350 years later, the Spanish-American population in the Southwest numbers 3,465,000 persons--12 percent of the population of the five States

* Consultant, Division of Research, Welfare Administration.

[1] Report of the "1932 Report of the Committee on Linguistic and National Stocks in the Population of the United States," representing the American Council of Learned Societies. Cited by Herschel T. Manuel in "Spanish Speaking Children in the Southwest," 1965.

TABLE 1. Years of School Completed

Sex	White Persons of Spanish Surnames in 5 Southwestern States 1/	Puerto Rican Birth and Parentage-U.S.	Nonwhite persons in the West			Nonwhite persons in California	
			Negro	American Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino
Total males							
14 years old and over....	8.1	8.4	10.3	8.2	11.3	12.4	8.7
Total females							
14 years old and over.....	8.2	8.2	10.6	8.1	11.8	12.3	11.5

1/ Median years of school completed by persons aged 14 and over of selected ethnic groups in the Southwest and West from various 1960 U.S. Census reports.

under study. The total 1960 population of the five States was 29,300,000, of whom "Anglos" represented 79 percent, Negroes 7 percent and all other nonwhite persons, 2 percent.

White persons, other than those identified as Spanish-Americans, are commonly referred to in the Southwest as "Anglos", and that term will be used in this report when Spanish-Americans are compared with other whites. The study excludes "braceros," Mexican residents who enter the United States under contract for a limited time to work as farm laborers and then return to Mexico.

Because Spanish-Americans comprise a group that is classified with other whites, few statisticians outside the Southwest, and not even many within that area, have attempted to identify this group in their social data. In most census tabulations they are included with other whites. It is, however, in the special Census volume, "White Persons of Spanish Surname,"[2] that the most meaningful data have been found. Our preliminary report is essentially an analysis of the statistics presented in this valuable document.

Related Census data referring to other ethnic groups have also been utilized. As an example, we may consider the Negro population. In the United States as a whole 20,488,000 nonwhites were enumerated, of whom 18,848,619, or 92 percent were Negro. Because the Negro is so predominant in the nonwhite population outside the West, it has become the practice of many statisticians to equate nonwhite data with Negroes and to disregard other races in gathering their information. Fortunately, the Census Bureau has not ignored this fact, nor have we in this study. Two Census Subject Reports entitled "Non-White Population by Race,"[3]--covering Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos--and "Puerto Ricans in the United States,"[4] have proved invaluable and permit a comparison of many of the characteristics of these ethnic groups with Spanish-Americans.

Education

In education, as measured in median number of years completed by the adult population, the Spanish-American ranks as low as, or below, any other ethnic group identified and tabulated by the Census except the American Indian woman (Table 1).

The group most nearly comparable to

[2]Subject Report PC(2)IB 1960 U.S. Census.

[3]Subject Report PC(2)IC 1960 U.S. Census.

[4]Subject Report PC(2)ID 1960 U.S. Census.

the Spanish-American in the Southwest, in numbers and in economic and educational status, is the Negro. For this reason a series of tabulations comparing Spanish-American with Negro groups in the five-State area has been prepared for this article.

In school enrollment of males aged 14 years and over, when compared to all males aged 14-24 inclusive, the Spanish-American ratio is 33.3 percent, the Negro 34.9 percent (Table 2).

TABLE 2. School Enrollment

Sex and age	Spanish-American	Negro
Males		
Number of males age 14-24 ...	312,080	168,255
Number of males age 14 and over enrolled in school	103,954	58,680
Ratio of enrollees to males age 14-24	33.3	34.9
Females		
Number of females age 14-24	313,988	171,168
Number of females age 14 and over enrolled in school	111,744	67,177
Ratio of enrollees to females age 14-24	35.6	39.2

Source: U.S. Census, 1960. Subject Reports PC(2)-1B, Tables 2 and 6; PC(2)-1C; Table 50.

Male Unemployment

Unemployment runs high among Spanish-American men--almost twice that of the "Anglos." However, unemployment among Negro men is slightly higher and among American Indians considerably higher than that for Spanish-Americans.

In 1960, the ratio of unemployed Spanish-American men seeking work to the total male civilian labor force was 8 percent, as compared with 4.5 percent for "Anglos" in the same five-State area. For Negro men it was 9.7, for the American Indian 18.4 percent. Other racial and ethnic groups range from a male unemployment ratio of 2.6 percent for the Japanese to 4.0 percent for the Chinese (Table 3).

In these calculations the labor force is defined as all employed persons except armed forces personnel, plus all persons unemployed but seeking employment.

Household Composition

The majority of Spanish-Americans are found to have a relatively cohesive family life: 75 percent of their households have both husband and wife present, as compared with 61 percent of Negro households (Figure 1). Based upon the number of household heads, Spanish-American households average 4.31 persons and Negro households, 3.51. Nonrelatives are found less frequently in Spanish-American than in Negro households, with a ratio of only one non-relative to 50 Spanish-American homes, and 1 to 10 Negro homes (Table 4).

In the five-State area under study, there were 630,000 Spanish-American children under age 6 (calculated from Figure 2), and 268,000 Spanish-American mothers with one or more natural children of this age under their care who were neither employed nor seeking employment (Table 5), a ratio of 243 such children to 100 such mothers (Figure 3). In the same area there were 364,000 Negro children under age 6, and 106,000 Negro mothers, neither employed nor seeking employment, caring for one or more children of this age, a ratio of 334 such children to 100 such mothers. Obviously, not all preschool children were with a mother who was free of outside employment, but it seems reasonable to assume that the Spanish-American child

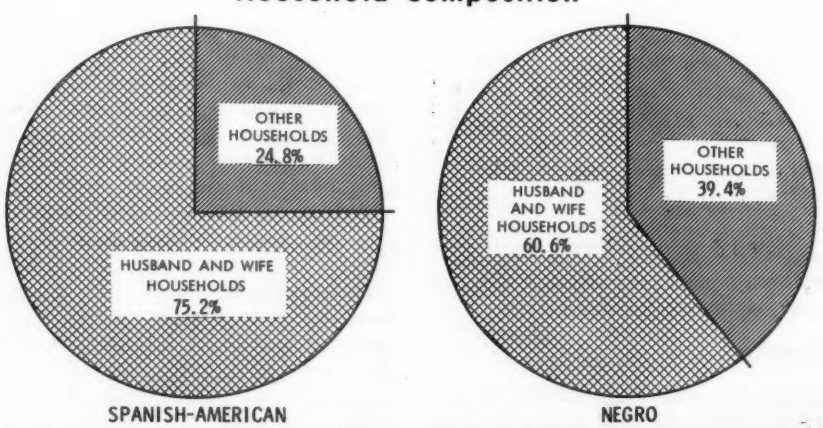
TABLE 3. UNEMPLOYMENT:
By Sex and Ethnic Group

Ethnic group	Male			Female		
	Civilian labor force	Number unemployed	Percent unemployed	Labor force	Unemployed	Percent unemployed
Spanish-Americans in 5 Southwestern States	801,045	64,277	8.0	295,417	28,512	9.7
Negros in 5 Southwestern States	470,986	45,694	9.7	321,201	27,741	8.6
Persons of Puerto Rican birth and parentage in whole United States	214,279	20,365	9.5	102,640	11,281	11.0
American Indians in the West	43,324	7,991	18.4	17,362	2,378	13.7
Chinese in the West	43,625	1,753	4.0	19,783	882	4.5
Japanese in California	45,210	1,191	2.6	26,507	820	3.1
Filipinos in California	24,008	1,871	7.8	4,586	626	13.7
Anglos in 5 Southwestern States	6,027,385	269,754	4.5	2,907,536	147,444	5.1

Source: U.S. Census 1960: Reports PC(2)1B, 1C and 1D and Volumn 1.

Figure 1

Household Composition



Source: "U.S. Census of the Population: 1960." Subject Report: PC(2)1B, Table 3: Social Characteristics of White Persons of Spanish Surname. PC(2)1C, Table 50: Social Characteristics of the Negro Population.

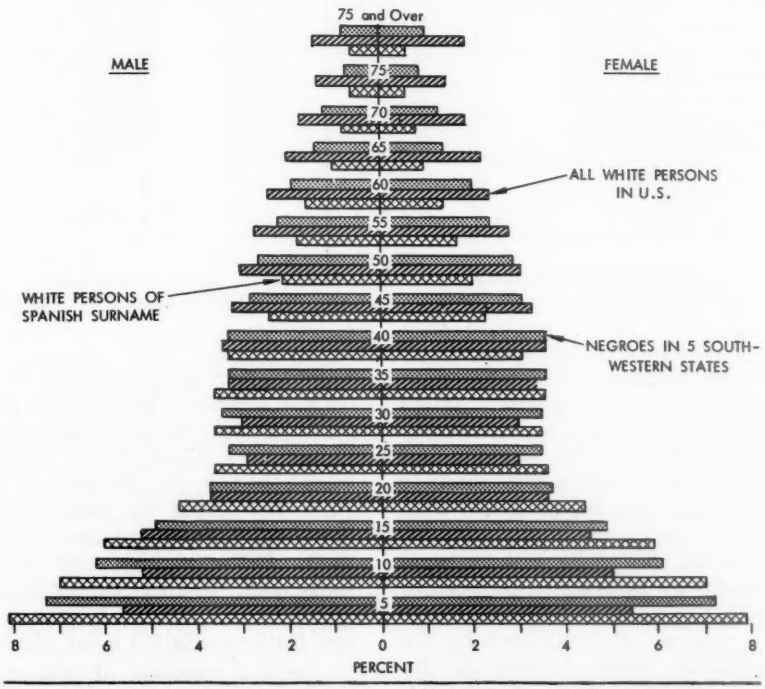
TABLE 4. Households

Relationship	Spanish-American Number	Spanish-American Per household[1/]	Number	Per household[1/]
Persons in household	3,369,651	4.31	2,097,772	3.51
Head	775,844	1.00	598,084	1.00
Wife (husband present)	583,232	0.75	362,699	.61
Children and other relatives	1,972,598	2.54	1,077,756	1.80
Non-relatives	37,977	0.02	59,233	.10

[1/] Based on number of household heads.
Sources: Census Subject Report PC(2)1B. Table 3.
Census Subject Report PC(2)1C. Table 50.

Figure 2

Age Distribution
Spanish-Americans and Negroes in the Southwest
All White Persons in the United States



Source: "U.S. Census of Population: 1960." Subject Report: "Persons of Spanish Surname," PC(2)-1B, Table 6: Economic Characteristics of White Persons of Spanish Surname. PC(2)-1C, Table 55: Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population.

receives this type of care more often than the Negro child. It also seems likely, from the higher proportion of husband-wife households, that the Spanish-American child more often lives in a home with both parents present than does the Negro child.

The importance of this condition is emphasized by Figure 2, the population pyramid, which depicts the high propor-

TABLE 5. Employment Status

Sex	Spanish-American		Negro	
Males	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total males, 14 years and over..	1,056,904	100.0	679,627	100.0
Labor force.....	819,271	77.5	504,963	74.3
Armed Forces.....	18,226	1.7	33.977	5.0
Civilian labor force.....	801,045	75.8	470,986	69.3
Employed.....	736,768	69.7	425,292	62.6
Unemployed.....	64,277	6.1	45.694	6.7
Not in labor force.....	237,633	22.5	174,664	25.7
Inmate of institution.....	21,650	2.0	23.415	3.4
Enrolled in school.....	103,954	9.8	58.680	8.6
Other, under 65 years old....	63,294	6.0	51.850	7.6
Other, 65 years old and over.....	48,735	4.6	40.719	6.0
Females				
Total females 14 years and over..	1,027,276	100.0	726,520	100.0
Labor force	295,417	28.8	321,201	44.2
Employed	266,655	26.0	292,698	40.3
Unemployed.....	28,512	2.8	27.741	3.8
Not in labor force	731,859	71.2	405,319	55.8
Inmate of institution.....	5,593	0.5	5.042	0.7
Enrolled in school.....	111,744	10.9	67,177	9.2
Other, under 65 years old...	551,149	53.7	274,136	37.7
With own children under 6 years old.....	267,844	26.1	106,374	14.6
Other, 65 years old and over.....	63,373	6.2	58,964	8.1

Source: U.S. Census, 1960: Subject Reports PC(2)1B Table 6 and PC(2)IC Table 55.

tion of younger children in the Spanish-American population. The extent to which young children are in two-parent homes with a mother who is not working and therefore unable to provide supplementary income is an important factor in the welfare of the Spanish-American family.

The high birth rate of Spanish-Americans, evidenced by this age distribution, is accompanied by a relatively high death rate among adults, as indicated by the rapidly shrinking upper levels of the Spanish-American pyramid. This condition points to the need for inquiry into the adequacy of medical care.

Employment Status of Men

Employment and related indices are generally similar for Negro and Spanish-American males. At the time of the 1960 Census, the proportion of all males aged 14 and over who were in the armed forces was 5.0 percent for Negroes, about three times the 1.7 percent for Spanish-Americans. In the civilian sector, however, we find that about 70 percent of Spanish-American men over age 14 and 63 percent of Negro men over that age were employed. Unemployment in Figure 3 and Table 5 is calculated as a percentage of the total population aged 14 and over.

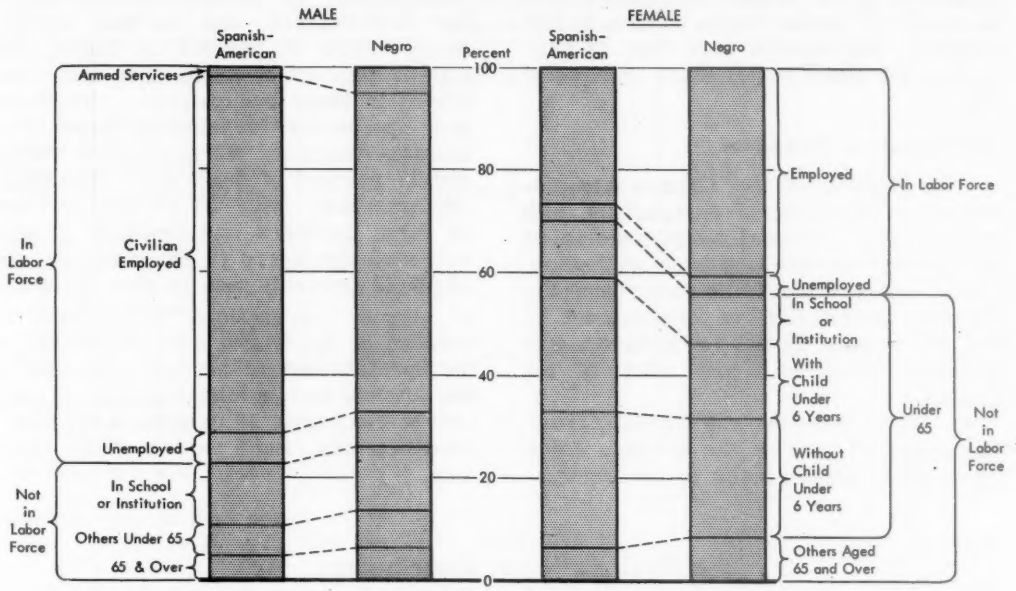
Only 2 percent of Spanish-American males were in institutions, compared to 3.4 percent of the Negro men; 9.8 percent of all Spanish-American males aged 14 and over were enrolled in school and 8.6 percent of the Negro men.

In addition to the above categories, another 10.6 percent of the Spanish-American males and 13.6 percent of the

Figure 3

Employment Status

Spanish-Americans and Negroes in the Southwest



Source: "U.S. Census of the Population: 1960," Vol. 1, "Characteristics of the Population," parts 4,6,7,33 and 45, Table 58: Occupation Group of Employed Persons.

Subject Report: PC(2)1B, Table 6: Economic Characteristics of White Persons of Spanish Surname and PC(2)1C, Table 55: Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population.

Negro males were out of the labor force, that is, neither at work nor looking for work. In evaluating these comparisons, it should be kept in mind that a substantially larger proportion of the Spanish-American males are under age 35 than the Negro males and that conversely an appreciably higher proportion of the Negro males are over 40 than of the Spanish-American males. This would help to explain, at least in part, the higher rates of school enrollment of Spanish-American persons 14 and over--both male and female--and lower proportions in institutions and of "others not in the labor force."

Employment Status of Women

The employment pattern of Negro women is very different from that of Spanish-American women (Figure 3). Of all Negro women aged 14 and over, 40 percent were employed at the time of the 1960 Census. This is more than half again the 26 percent of the Spanish-American women who were employed. Conversely, 71 percent of Spanish-American women were neither employed nor seeking employment, in comparison with 56 percent of Negro women. Those unemployed and looking for work represented 3 percent of all Spanish-American females and 4 percent of all Negro females. Of those women in the civilian labor force, that is, either at work or looking for work, 9.7 percent of the Spanish-American women were unemployed, and 8.6 percent of the Negro women. Women aged 14 to 65 who were neither in the labor force nor enrolled in school, nor in institutions, comprised over half (53.7 percent) of all Spanish-American women of this age range, but little more than one-third (37.7 percent) of Negro women of this group.

Spanish-American women, not in the labor force and caring for their own children under 6 years of age, represented 26 percent of all Spanish-Americans aged 14 and over, while Negro women in this category represented less than 15 percent of all Negroes 14 years of age and over.

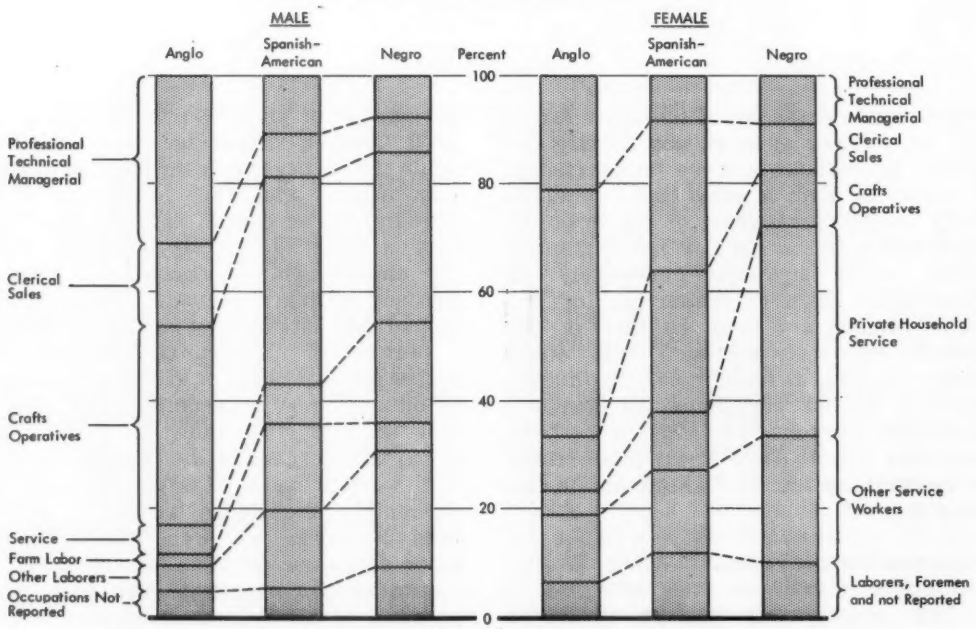
Male Occupational Distribution

The Bureau of the Census has developed a hierarchy of occupations, with professional, technical and managerial at the top and service and labor at the bottom. Figure 4 and Table 6 represent the relative distribution of employment of men and women in the two groups under analysis, together with that of the "Anglos."

It can be seen that, as a group, Spanish-American men on the average enjoy a somewhat higher place in the occupational hierarchy than Negro men, but a considerably lower position than Anglo men. Of the Spanish-American men in employment, 19 percent were found in the professional and clerical occupations, while 14 percent of Negro men and 47 percent of Anglo men were employed in these occupations. Craftsmen and operatives included 39 percent of Spanish-American, 32 percent of Negro, and 37 percent of Anglo men. The Spanish-American, with 16 percent working as farm laborers and foremen, greatly exceeded the Negro (5 percent), and the Anglo (2 percent) men in this category. In service occupations were found 19 percent of the Negro men, 7 percent of the Spanish-Americans, and 5 percent of the Anglos; and in laboring jobs, 22 percent of the Negro, 14 percent of the Spanish-American, and 5 percent of the Anglo men.

Figure 4

Occupational Distribution
By Sex and Selected Ethnic Groups



Source: "U.S. Census of the Population: 1960," Vol. 1, "Characteristics of the Population," parts 4,6,7,33 and 45, Table 133: Income in 1959 of Persons by Race.

Subject Report: PC(2)1B, Table 6: Economic Characteristics of White Persons of Spanish Surname and PC(2)1C, Table 55: Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population.

TABLE 6. Occupational Distribution

Occupation-Males	White persons of Spanish surname		Negroes		Anglos	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total males employed	736,768	2/100.0	425,292	2/100.0	5,757,627	2/100.0
Professional and technical; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm..	77,407	10.5	31,976	7.5	1,810,036	31.4
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	58,799	8.0	26,513	6.2	878,678	15.3
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers	285,075	38.7	134,387	31.6	2,126,815	36.9
Service workers, including private household	53,627	7.3	79,569	18.7	295,049	5.1
Farm laborers and foremen.	117,688	16.0	21,247	5.0	118,115	2.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	106,409	14.4	92,520	21.8	271,376	4.7
Occupation not reported ..	37,763	5.1	39,080	9.2	257,558	4.5
Occupation-Females						
Total females employed	266,655	2/100.0	292,698	2/100.0	2,760,342	2/100.0
Professional and technical; farmers and farm managers; managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm ..	21,909	8.2	25,874	8.8	591,163	21.4
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	74,545	28.0	25,105	8.6	1,264,801	45.8
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives, and kindred workers	69,485	26.1	29,996	10.2	273,955	9.9
Private household workers..	28,514	10.7	113,947	38.9	119,890	4.3
Service workers, except private household.....	41,189	15.4	68,491	23.4	341,609	12.4
Farm laborers and foremen; laborers, except farm and mine; occupation not reported	31,013	11.6	29,285	10.0	168,924	6.1

1/ Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas.
2/ Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of the Population: 1960. Subject Reports; Persons of Spanish Surname. Final Report PC(2)-1B, Table 6. Subject Reports; Nonwhite Population by Race, Final Report PC(2)-1C, Table 55. Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population. Parts 4,6,7,33 and 45, Table 58.

Female Occupational Distribution

The pattern of female occupations, as with the male pattern, differs substantially among the Anglo, Spanish-American and Negro women. But the extent of the differences in the three groups is much greater for the women than for the men.

In professional, technical, clerical and sales were found 67 percent of the Anglo, 36 percent of the Spanish-American, and only 17 percent of the Negro employed women. Women employed as craftsmen and operatives totalled 26 percent of employed Spanish-Americans, and 10 percent of both Negro and Anglo women. Private household work accounted for 39 percent of Negro employment, 11 percent of Spanish-American employment and 4 percent of Anglo employment.

Annual Income

Consistent with the occupational advantage of Spanish-American over Negro males, the income distribution was also more favorable for the Spanish-American group. Figure 5, however, indicates the low income distribution for both groups as compared with Anglo males. For instance, total income in 1959 was below $3,000 for 31.8 percent of the Anglos, but 52.8 percent of the Spanish-Americans, and 59 percent of the Negro men in the five Southwestern States earned less than $3,000. At the other end of the distribution, annual income of $7,000 or more was reported by 24.5 percent of Anglo men, but only 6.9 percent of Spanish-American men, and 2.8 percent of Negro men earned $7,000 or above.

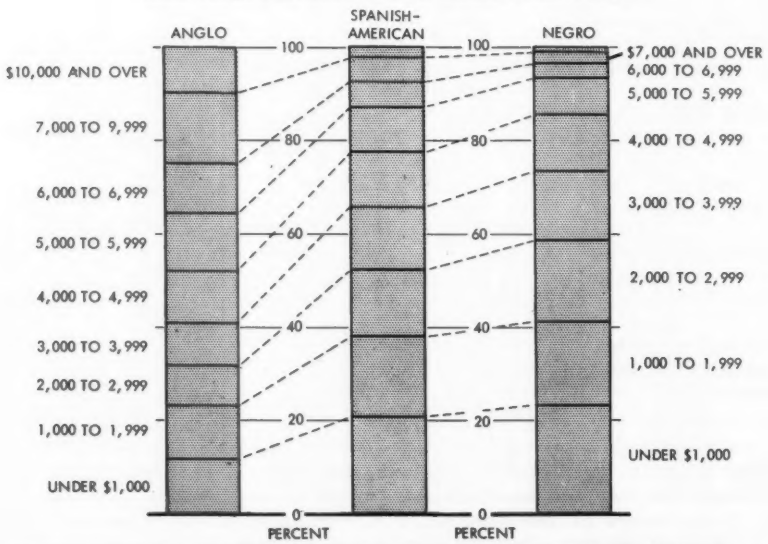
Nativity, Parentage, Country of Origin

Of all Spanish-Americans in the Southwest, according to the 1960 Census, 84.6 percent were born in the United States. Only 15.4 percent were born elsewhere: the majority, 13.5 percent, in Mexico, and only 1.9 percent in other countries (Figure 6, Table 7). Of the total Spanish-

Figure 5

Income Distribution

White Anglo, Spanish-American and Negro Males in the Southwest-1959

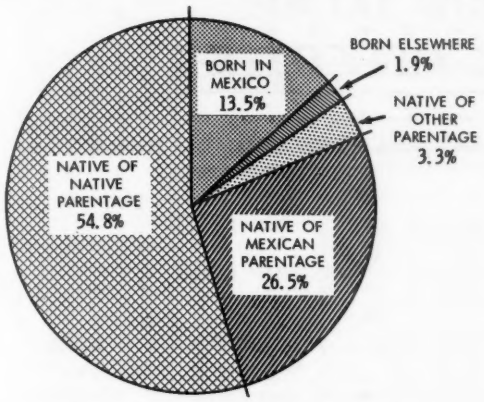


Source: "U.S. Census of the Population: 1960," Subject Report: PC(2)1B, Table 1: Nativity, Parentage and Country of Origin of White Persons of Spanish Surname.

Figure 6

Nativity, Parentage, Country of Origin

Spanish-Americans in the Southwest-1960


BORN IN MEXICO 13.5%
BORN ELSEWHERE 1.9%
NATIVE OF OTHER PARENTAGE 3.3%
NATIVE OF MEXICAN PARENTAGE 26.5%
NATIVE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE 54.8%

Source: "U.S. Census of the Population: 1960." Subject Report: PC(2)1B, Table 1: Urban and Rural Residents of White Persons of Spanish Surname PC(2)1C, Table 55: Economic Characteristics of the Negro Population.
"U.S. Census of the Population: 1950." Special Report: PE(2)3C, Table 2: White Persons of Spanish Surname, and PE38, Table 15: Age of the Negro Population, Urban and Rural.

American population, 54.8 percent were native-born of native parentage, and 29.8 percent, of Mexican parentage.

Data from the most recent Census, from earlier Census tabulations, and from migration records support the conclusion that a high proportion of the Spanish-American group under study migrated from Mexico or are descendants of such migrants.

Urban-Rural Residence

Much the same as other Americans throughout the Nation, Spanish-Americans are tending to concentrate in urban areas in the Southwest. This is also true of the Negroes of this area (Figure 7).

Next Steps

Findings to date indicate that Spanish-Americans rate lowest in education as it is measured by years of school completed. To be explored further in the literature is the extent to which members of this group continue to hold to Spanish as the language of home and community and how this practice limits learning in a land where English is so vitally important.

The fact that Spanish-Americans have to a considerable degree found their way into technical, clerical and skilled occupations offers promise for their further escalation, as opportunities are afforded them. The relative cohesiveness of Spanish-American families would also seem to be reassuring for the future progress of this group.

But many Spanish-Americans have far to go. This is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that 53 percent of Spanish-American men had incomes of less than $3,000 in 1959. Given the preponderance

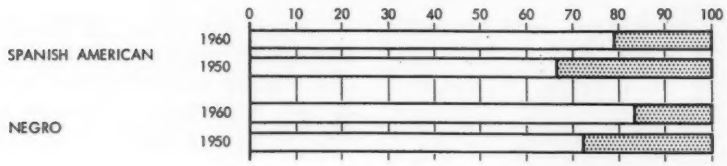
TABLE 7. Nativity and Parentage: Spanish-Americans

Total	3,464,999	100.0
Native born	2,930,185	84.6
Native parentage	1,894,402	54.8
Foreign or mixed parentage	1,030,783	29.8
Mexican parentage	917,614	26.5
Other	113,167	3.3
Foreign born	534,814	15.4
In Mexico	468,684	13.5
Elsewhere	66,130	1.9

Source: U.S. Census, 1960, Subject Report PC(2) 1B Table 1.

Figure 7

Urban and Rural Residence
Spanish-Americans and Negroes in the Southwest



ETHNIC GROUP	YEAR	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
SPANISH - AMERICAN	1960	79.1	20.9	100.0
SPANISH - AMERICAN	1950	66.4	33.6	100.0
NEGRO	1960	83.5	16.5	100.0
NEGRO	1950	72.4	27.6	100.0

URBAN
RURAL

Source: "U.S. Census of the Population: 1960." Vol. 1, PC(1)-1B, U.S. Summary, Table 47: Age by Color and Sex for the U.S. Subject Reports: PC(2)1B, "Persons of Spanish Surname," Table 2: Age of White Persons of Spanish Surname; PC(2)-1C, Nonwhite Population by Race, Table 50: Social Characteristics of the Negro Population.

of large, young families and the apparent tendency of Spanish-American mothers to stay out of the work force when their children are young, it seems unlikely that this low income could be increased to any meaningful degree without increasing substantially the earning capacity and opportunity of the men.

With a substantial proportion of incomes below the poverty line figure, the problems of Spanish-Americans are further compounded by the fact that their education is limited. At the same time, it is not a simple matter to extend necessary services to this group since they tend to live apart from the mainstream of American life.

Whatever programs may be suggested to help meet the needs of this largely underprivileged group will depend on the outcome of continued analysis of relevant information.

SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE WITH VERY POOR FAMILIES

Some Implications Suggested by the Available Research

Catherine S. Chilman*

Some suggestions for social work practice are presented here for consideration by staff members of social agencies who are concerned with helping chronically poor parents and their children escape from the multiple burdens of extreme poverty. These suggestions grow out of a recent overview and analysis of the child-rearing and family life patterns that are more characteristic of the very poor than of other socioeconomic groups. These findings are compared with child-rearing and family life patterns associated with ratings of positive adjustment in five fields: mental health, educational achievement, social acceptability, conscience formation, and marital satisfaction and stability. A condensed summary of these research findings appeared in an earlier issue of Welfare in Review.[1] The major focus of this article is on some of the possible implications of these findings for social work practice.

Family Life Patterns of the Poor

When findings from studies of the child-rearing and family patterns more characteristic of the very poor are compared to research findings from the five "success" fields listed above, it becomes clear in light of present knowledge that the very poor, more than other socioeconomic groups, tend to conduct their family lives in ways that are nonconducive to favorable outcomes in the five crucial areas noted above.

Poverty environments are seen as being the most important causative factors in the development of poverty subcultures to which these child-rearing and family life patterns are related. But subcultural responses to poverty conditions also play a part in trapping many of the poor in a network of economic, social, educational, occupational, and related disabilities.

Some of the outstanding features of these subcultural life styles as they relate to child-rearing and family life patterns are presented in the following table, together with comparative statements as to child-rearing and family life patterns revealed by research to be associated with positive mental health, educational achievement, adequate socialization, and family stability. (This table greatly condenses research findings related to two major areas: (a) child-rearing patterns more characteristic of the very poor and (b) child-rearing patterns associated with five crucial areas in child growth and development. For detailed references to related research, see Welfare in Review, January 1965.)

There are limitations to the research findings presented above as well as their implications for action programs. Some of the outstanding limitations are summarized as follows: gaps in research-based knowledge still exist; these findings apply to some, but not necessarily

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For references, see end of article.

Child-Rearing and Family Life Patterns More Characteristic of the Very Poor Compared With Some Outstanding Comparable Patterns Revealed by Research to be Associated With Successful Adaptation to Modern Society.

Child-rearing and family life patterns reported to be more characteristic of the very poor	Child-rearing and family life patterns reported to be conducive to successful adaptation to our predominantly middle-class society
1. Inconsistent, harsh, physical punishment.	1. Mild, firm, consistent discipline.
2. Fatalistic, subjective attitudes, magical thinking.	2. Rational, evidence-oriented, objective attitudes.
3. Orientation toward the present.	3. Future orientation, goal commitment.
4. Authoritarian, rigid family structure--strict definitions of male and female roles.	4. Democratic, equalitarian, flexible family behavior patterns.
5. "Keep out of trouble," alienated, distrustful approach to society outside of family, constricted experiences.	5. Self-confident, positive, trustful approach to new experiences, wealth of experiences.
6. Limited verbal communication, relative absence of subtlety and abstract concepts, a physical action style.	6. Extensive verbal communication, values placed on complexity, abstractions.
7. Human behavior seen as unpredictable and judged in terms of its immediate impact.	7. Human behavior seen as having many causes and being developmental in nature.
8. Low self-esteem, little belief in one's own coping capacity, passive attitude.	8. High self-esteem, belief in one's own coping capacity, active attitude.
9. Distrust of opposite sex, ignorance of physiology of reproductive system.	9. Acceptance of sex, positive sex expression within marriage by both husband and wife valued as part of total marital relationship, understanding of physiology of reproductive system.
10. Tendency not to clearly differentiate one child from another.	10. Each child seen as a separate individual and valued for his uniqueness.
11. Lack of consistent parental warmth and support, abrupt and early granting of independence.	11. Consistent parental warmth and support, with gradual training for independence.
12. Rates of marital conflict higher, higher rates of family breakdown.	12. Harmonious marriage, both husband and wife present.
13. Low levels of educational-occupational achievement by parents.	13. Educational and occupational success of parents.

all, chronically poor families; "success" conducive child-rearing patterns are closely associated with middle-class norms and question arises as to whether the middle-class way is a "better" way than that of the lower-lower social class. In this regard, it might be conceded that in our technically advanced society the middle-class way brings far greater social and economic rewards than do poverty group patterns. Since most of the poor, like the rest of our citizens, seem to want these rewards, it appears to be defensible for members of the service professions to work with the poor to help them change their life styles so that they have a better chance of joining the "haves" in our generally affluent society. Working with parents and children to break entrenched poverty patterns is quite different from imposing a middle-class value system on a captive client group.

For those who agree that the child-rearing and family life styles of some of the very poor tend to be seriously handicapping, that these patterns are at least partially related to subcultural styles, and that intervention strategies might well be designed to modify these patterns, the question becomes: how can subcultural patterns be changed? Some relevant suggestions are sketched here with the thought that specialists in the profession of social work might use them as at least a stimulant to their own thinking as they search for ways to work with the poor to help them find a way out of poverty and its multitudinous miseries.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS FOR SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE

Changing Poverty Patterns: Within the Family or in Other Settings?

Major attention today is being focused on changing the children of the poor--especially the very young children. This focus is based, to a considerable degree, on research evidence that the preschool years are crucial ones, especially in terms of intellectual, physical, and emotional development. Thus, preschool and other programs directed toward intervention for infants and very young children[2,3] tend to be highly favored. Important as the early years of life may well be, it would seem important, insofar as possible, to work with whole families in an effort to change, when indicated, the child-rearing and family life capacities and subcultures of disadvantaged parents and their children.

It seems premature to place children in facilities away from home or to put major emphasis on preschool and related programs unless there is little or no possibility of strengthening the family unit or modifying, when indicated, inappropriate child-rearing and family life patterns. For the concept of the family as a basic social unit of society is not to be tossed aside lightly. While some social scientists and practitioners are questioning the "sacred nature" of the nuclear family and its viability in a highly technical, predominantly urban society, others point to the importance of the sense of identity and significance that a child develops in the small family group to which he clearly and lastingly belongs.

However, it is possible to cling too rigidly to the concept of the importance of the child's own family. For too long, there has been a strict adherence by some professionals to the belief that an infant or child must be in the permanent, continuing care of his own mother or of a carefully selected parent substitute. Bowlby's earlier work[4] impressed this basic policy on many professionals in the child-care field. A later reconsideration of his previously firm convictions has failed to gain general understanding and acceptance in some quarters.[5] Some specialists, however, have extended this reconsideration to broader fields. Impressed by child-care models from the Soviet Union, Israel, and Sweden, they now raise question as to whether we might not, in this country, provide more care for infants and children outside their own homes. However, there is conflicting evidence for and against such programs, especially as they relate to all-day or total care of infants.[6]

Small, experimental projects patterned

on the foreign models are being launched in this country and their effects are being evaluated. A cautious approach of this sort is certainly wise. As more projects are studied, guides should develop which will help determine: what kinds of infants and children from what kinds of families will profit most from (1) care within their own home; (2) partly within their own home and partly within other settings; (3) completely outside of their own home.

Related to the last alternative, we have the evidence presented by Leontine Young[7] in her recent study of two groups of children: (a) severely mistreated and (b) seriously neglected. She pleads that careful, realistic studies should be made of the family situations of these children and, when indicated, youngsters should be removed from homes in which extreme cruelty or extreme neglect exists and in which parents are unable to change their behavior. Severely neglecting parents, as she describes them, have characteristics that are similar, in an extreme form, to the characteristics found to be associated with the subcultures of poverty. In Dr. Young's experience, severely neglecting parents who have the benefit of adequate casework help are often relieved to give up their children to child-care agencies since these parents lack the multi-faceted resources to act responsibly toward their young.

Although it is quite possible that some children of the very poor have very little chance for adequate development unless they are removed from their parents for full-time or most-of-the-time custody in a more growth-conducive setting, it seems that there is a danger in putting too much emphasis on saving children without sufficient regard for the total family unit.

The importance of the family unit as a crucial, dynamic, interacting force in all aspects of human behavior has been pointed out by theorists, researchers, and practitioners.[8] Recently, the extended kinship network has been rediscovered[9] as a still potent force in American society, particularly for lower-class families. The full potentials of this kinship system are worthy of careful exploration before the child is plucked from a dynamic interaction network. This comment is made in reference to the welfare of the child as well as of his own family. Attention must be given not only to the rejection and insecurity that a child may feel when removed from his siblings and parents but also to the insecurity and rejection his own relatives may feel, if they are judged to be inadequate in their familial roles.

Enrichment for Parents

It seems inappropriate and premature to assume that parents are incapable of further growth and change. Among the intervention strategies that might be tried more extensively for very poor parents is that of parent education--as it is broadly defined. A group approach to working with very poor parents may be highly effective--at least it has been judged to be with some parents. This approach seems promising, partly because cultural change appears to be brought about, to some extent, through acceptance and identification with an individual who serves as an "ego ideal." This is particularly true if this person is the leader of a group, and more particularly if he or she is liked and admired by group members. As new patterns emerge through group activities, it is important that they be rewarded. It is also important that group members recognize these patterns as providing a better coping mechanism for reality situations than previous patterns. As the group leader serves as an ego ideal, and as patterns are gradually absorbed by the group, they may also be gradually reinforced through group action.

Group programs are not visualized as the only way of helping the very poor, but they are suggested as a potentially important way. To be more specific, it has been found by some practitioners that clubs for AFDC* mothers can have a strong appeal and seem to achieve good results.[10] The loneliness and social isolation of these mothers have been well documented. Emphasis on group activities

*Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

at the present time is placed on participation of mothers, since it appears to be extremely difficult to reach fathers. However, encouraging both parents to become group members remains an important task.[10,11]

In planning group activities for adults, it would seem important to bear in mind that many of the very poor are likely to have high levels of anxiety associated with past frustration and failure. Probably group programs should therefore focus on providing the poor an opportunity for attaining, in the shortest possible time, a maximum degree of success with a minimum degree of frustration. Since the life styles of the chronically poor are apt to be largely pragmatic and oriented toward doing rather than talking, these programs might well be centered on immediate, concrete reality problems, such as difficulties in clothing and feeding the family, procuring health services, and the like.

Since many of the very poor tend not to be goal- or time-oriented--at least not in the middle-class way--programs might generally be planned around immediate objectives. Planning probably should be flexible in terms of the scheduling of activities. For example, some leaders who work successfully with the very poor say that they keep a kind of open house which is available to mothers and fathers as they feel ready to use it. A more definite structuring of time may be planned at a later point, after new ways of life take on more meaning to group members.

It appears that very poor parents often need a great deal of nurturing themselves.[7] Most of them have been so deprived in their growing-up experiences that they are limited in their ability to meet the demands of parenthood. The well-worn concept that in order to be a good parent one must have been well parented himself has application here. A supporting, nonfrustrating experience in a small group may make up for some of the earlier deprivations of group members.

A reaching-out approach is indicated if one expects to involve many of the very poor in agency programs. Their tendency to distrust all that is middle-class, their sense of being rejected, their fear of the unfamiliar, tend to keep them from making use of the services planned in their behalf. The person-to-person style that is warmly accepting and encouraging has generally far more meaning than a more rational approach to the effect that such and such a program will be helpful in certain ways. Fear of broader experiences and larger worlds also suggest that programs be established in the neighborhoods of the very poor.[10]

A good deal has been done in reference to providing "higher horizons" for children and youth. It is suggested that more thought be given to the same concept in relation to parents. A constricted, fearful life style--more often than not their heritage--is frequently communicated to the children.

Enlarging the horizons of lower-lower class adults would entail offering them broader experiences planned specifically along the lines of what they themselves most value and what will benefit them most as individuals. There has been a tendency--on those rare occasions when programs are planned for adults--to think in terms of providing experiences that are interpretive of programs that have been devised for their children. Appropriate adult experiences might include a shopping expedition to department stores, a trip to a supermarket outside the immediate neighborhood, a picnic in a nearby park, an excursion to an adult movie, and the like. As parents find that they can move into the larger community and that the larger community has rewards for them as well as for their children, they would seem to be more likely to integrate this broader participation into the life of the family. As participation acquires such meaning, parents may be more apt to enlarge their children's lives spontaneously, without being specifically indoctrinated to do so. And spontaneous parenting is more likely to have a deep and lasting effect on both parents and children.

Guidance in Self Control for Parents

Accepting, supportive approaches to

many of the very poor have been stressed. This does not mean, however, that a totally permissive style is indicated. It is impressive that research evidence has strongly suggested that firm, mild, consistent discipline is closely associated with many areas of success in life functioning. Characteristics more typical of the subcultures of the very poor seem to imply not only a depressed life style but, by middle-class standards, a very immature one. Such characteristics as magical thinking, subjective judgment, impluse gratification, use of force rather than reason, alienation from authority figures, lack of goal commitment, distrust of heterosexual relationships, projection of problems on to others, and other similar characteristics might be termed immature, at least in middle-class value terms. Emotional growth toward maturity rests not only on meeting and accepting the needs of individuals but also on guidance toward impulse control. Those who work with very poor adults probably should provide kindly, firm, consistent guidance in self control and more effective reality coping for many of them.

This comment about guidance is derived from clues from a variety of sources. These sources indicate that a direct, assertive, specific approach appears to be more effective with disadvantaged adults than the more subtle, abstract, insight-oriented method often used with middle-class clients.[7,12]

Structured Learning

Role-playing and learning-by-doing projects also seem to be useful.[13,14] Considerable experimentation is going on at present along these lines. For example, instead of relying on internal personality changes developed from verbalized insights and a therapeutic relationship, the external environment is specifically structured and individuals are taught to play certain roles in this environment. By acting differently in a structured situation, it appears that some people, at least, begin to feel and think differently. Specific instruction as to appropriate behavior may facilitate this.

Somewhat along this line, recent experiments in the field of family therapy may be adapted to highly disadvantaged families. Specific help in family communication, family problem solving, and role-playing within the family has shown promise in a variety of settings.[15,16,17]

Some Applications of Learning Theory

To some extent, learning theory and its associated findings have been applied to changing the behavior of the very poor. There are a number of ways in which this theory and findings might be further applied. In general (but not always), rewarded behavior is more apt to persist than behavior that is punished. The type of reward makes a difference. In attempting to change child-rearing practices of the very poor, for instance, it seems as if further attention might be paid to the planned use of concrete, behavior-related, valued rewards. For example, a low-income mother who manages to get her children to school clean and on time for a month, might be given a certificate of recognition, plus a monetary reward. The latter might be rationalized as recognition that clean, well-fed, rested children cost the mother money as well as effort. Parenthood, in general, tends to be expensive, and its rewards are often abstract and long in coming. Middle-class parents, with a wide range of other rewards in status, range of activities, and income, do not need rewards for good parenting in the same way that lower-lower class parents do--especially the woman who lacks a husband and faces the job of parenting alone.

Family Life Education

Continuing problems of broken families among the very poor suggest a number of relevant strategies. One of these is experimentation in providing family life education and counseling programs for low-income boys and girls. Realistic programs of this sort, adapted to the situations and subcultures of the very poor, seem called for since lower-lower class cultural characteristics frequently

include attitudes of hostility and distrust between the sexes, problems in communication, lack of knowledge about reproduction and male and female anatomy, and a conviction that men and women belong to two different worlds. The usual family life education and counseling approach, however, is quite middle-class.[18] Assumptions are generally made as to values, attitudes, and resources that are closely associated with the middle-class situation, style, and vocabulary. In order for such programs to have meaning for very poor adolescents, new methods and materials need to be developed. At least one settlement house has experimented with a couples' club for very poor, newly married, young people. The program includes organized sports for the boys, homemaking classes for the girls, a nursery for babies, and a gradual introduction of social activities and discussion groups for young husbands and wives together.

A coeducational recreation, guidance, and work program for younger boys and girls might be developed. One objective could well be guidance toward the deferment of implusive early marriages. It was found in one high school program that when individual counseling was included for parents and their youngsters, along with a family life education program for students, there was more success in reducing high school age marriages than when family life education was the only approach. One of the reasons for this higher rate of success was probably that a number of young people drift into early marriage at least partly because of difficulties in their home situation.

Family planning centers are developing in a number of localities as the communities are ready to accept them. A variety of methods in planning is offered, in keeping with the religious values of the clinic patients. There is growing recognition that free clinics of this kind must be made available to the very poor. A number of studies indicate that a sense of helplessness in coping with what they consider to be fate tends to be characteristic of the relationships between the sexes in lower-lower class groups. Ability to limit family size could be an important ingredient in reducing such fatalistic negative attitudes and promoting marital stability.[19] New developments in contraceptive techniques offer hope for more ready and effective use of family planning devices for all socioeconomic groups.[20] This may be especially true of lower-lower class members who have tended to shun more complex methods in the past.[19,20]

Adaptation of Casework Practice

Much of what has been said in the earlier pages applies to casework practice with the very poor. Applicable points will have been obvious to the casework practitioner. More specific suggestions follow. The writer is particularly indebted here to the work of such highly experienced specialists in this field as Janet Weinandy,[12] Leontine Young,[7] and Berta Fantl.[21]

All of these specialists note that a direct, specific, assertive approach is generally called for in working with the very poor. According to Fantl, for instance, "Clear, forthright, and correct statements are ego-supportive. Mere passive listening on the part of the worker may be felt as hostility and may increase anxiety or 'acting out' behavior. However, if the worker intervenes insensitively, the client is likely to withdraw."[21]

Dr. Leontine Young, in her recent book describing her study of neglected and abused children and their parents, offers comments along the same lines. In conceptualizing good casework practice, she writes in part about the application of standards:

> "The logical question, of course, is how can they be imposed unless or until the parents want such help or can respond to such an imposed structure. There is one need in many of these parents that makes such a motivation possible: the need and longing to be dependent upon someone who is able to see them as they are and still be concerned for them. Their need for dependence is so great that it can

become a focal point for whatever strengths they do have. Like children they respond to strength which substitutes the reality judgment of maturity for the distorted perspectives of their immaturity, that shares the too heavy responsibilities, that makes the everyday rules within which they can find some direction.

"The caseworker who insists upon treating a neglecting parent as an adult finds that he has no relationship with that parent. No amount of financial assistance or continuing contacts is likely to alter the hostility and indifference that grows up between them ... They wanted borrowed strength, not freedom of choice -- a freedom they lacked the strength to use.

"With neglecting parents the use of protective authority is usually a relief. It lifts the weight of responsibility from them, protects them against their own confusion as well as from the consequences that would ensue from the unchecked expression of their destructive impulses. It is often their first encounter with consistent strength. Punishment they have been familiar with a long time, but strength has too often been unknown. Even when they grow angry at the limits imposed by authority, they show obliquely, like children, that they are glad it is there."[7]

Weinandy, Young, and Fantl are unanimous in their agreement that casework with the very poor requires a mutual focus of worker and client on the immediate, concrete situation. The subcultural patterns frequently found in this group, plus the severity of presenting specific problems, generally require such an approach. A tendency of the "hard-core, multiple-problem poor" to "swing" helplessly from crisis to crisis demands not only a focus on the immediate situation but also a firm competency on the part of the caseworker in joining with the client to resolve the present crisis and to take steps to prevent the next one. Again, to quote Fantl, "By successfully helping clients around immediate crisis situations, the following may be accomplished: (1) some relief is experienced in his ability to control his behavior, and (2) there is a growing feeling of confidence in the worker because he understood the client's feeling of extreme anger, fear of losing control or isolation from others without becoming frightened, 'hopeless,' and discouraged about the client or deserting him as others have done in the past."

Weinandy points out that this kind of crisis and desperation sharing can bring with it exhaustion and despair to the social work staff.[12] Professionals engaged in such work need replenishment of their own emotional reserves through frequent, mutually supporting staff meetings, opportunities for consultation, and backing from agency administrators.

The same three writers also emphasize the importance of working with the entire neighborhood: key neighborhood leaders and communicators and the network of relevant business establishments, churches, schools, protective services, and health and welfare agencies.

Adequate Income Support

It has been proposed by a number of social scientists and social workers that resources should be found to provide a minimum income floor to all persons in the country. While the variety of strategies proposed is too large a subject to discuss here, it is relevant to note that the kinds of intervention suggested in the foregoing pages are hardly likely to have much effect if parents do not have sufficient money to provide themselves and their children with the basic essentials of life. An experiment might be conducted in which a group of very poor families is supplied with enough money to live above the so-called poverty line. It might be found that a steady, adequate income is sufficient for many of the recipients to give them a base for changing life styles of hopelessness, implusive-

ness, fatalism, alienation, and apathy, to life styles more conducive to positive mental health, educational achievement, social acceptability, "moral" character, and family stability. Not only might such a steady income accomplish these results; it might be the most economical approach to the problem.

A variety of modifications of the above general proposal might be tried, such as adequate income, plus specialized services of various kinds; adequate income, through earnings from a public works program; slightly inadequate income with "salary raises" for certain desired behaviors such as adequate child care and housekeeping.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing has been a presentation of some of the services and programs that may be effective in implementing changes in the cultural patterns of the very poor. This has not been an all-inclusive presentation by any means. Other programs, such as community action, neighborhood counseling centers, legal aid, employment training and placement, day-care centers, homemaker services, literacy education, public housing services, improved protective services, use of indigenous personnel, camping programs, and tutorial projects are among those that come to mind.

All of the suggestions made here are made in an experimental spirit. All are viewed as being subject to tentative application and careful evaluation. None are thought to be prescriptions for the prevention and treatment of poverty. Poverty, as a function of a number of socioeconomic systems, has many causes and many modifiers. Poor people, as members of these systems, are individuals whose endowments and behaviors are infinite in variety and complexity. Therefore, a multiplicity of approaches, both to the systems and to the children and adults who interact with them, is called for. Social workers make up but one of the professional groups that may be able to help some of the poor cross the deep valley that currently separates many of them from the rest of society.

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NOTE: Report on Ph.D. Career Profiles

Ten thousand doctorate-holders, graduates of United States universities in the years 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, and 1960, have been questioned about the jobs they hold or have held, their functions on the job, geographic migration, earnings, and family and educational backgrounds. The results are included in a publication of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, entitled "Profiles of Ph.D's in the Sciences."

The report, sponsored by the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health, illuminates the career patterns of carefully-selected samples of the most highly-trained manpower in the nation, with particular reference to people in the health-related sciences. Separate chapters are devoted to important aspects of their careers, and a generous appendix offers an in-depth study of the career lines of various sub-groups.

Some major findings of the report show that:

The percentage of doctorate-holders engaged in research, and the average time spent in research, have been steadily increasing.

Support for Ph.D's spending at least half their time on research comes almost equally from private and government sources.

Most of them now work, and have worked in the past, in colleges and universities, but, as careers mature, there is a net shift away from such employment to other categories.

Sources of support for predoctoral education have changed significantly in the last 25 years. Family support has tended to shift from parents to working wives; the role of government has enlarged considerably; and the student's own earnings represent a smaller percentage of the total.

Salary levels have advanced steadily; new graduates start at a higher level and advance more rapidly today. Salary varies more by function performed on the job than by field; administrators receive the highest salaries, teachers the lowest, across almost all fields and all ages of graduates.

Women doctorate-holders are employed primarily in colleges and universities, chiefly in teaching positions.

New student generations stem from wider sociological sources than their predecessors. The professional portion of the population, while still the predominant source, has declined relatively as lower income groups have achieved more education.

This report is the first of a series that will embrace a long-term, intensive study of the career patterns of some 10,000 doctorate-holders in several fields, with emphasis on the health-related sciences. Copies of the report, NAS-NRC Publication No. 1293, are available at $2.50 per copy from the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL WELFARE*

Blanche D. Coll**

A number of scholarly studies of the history of social welfare in the United States have recently been published; yet the subject is still a much neglected one.[1] This is particularly true in the field of public welfare. Although millions of our citizens have been served and billions of dollars spent under programs presently administered by the Welfare Administration, historians, for the most part, have chosen to focus upon the study of private charities. Doubtless this choice is attributable in large part to the fact that late in the 19th century, when the field of social work began to emerge as a profession, the private or voluntary agencies, such as the Charity Organization Societies, were the dominant force.

Historians differ as to the span of time needed to elapse before perspective assists in attaining reasonably objective history. It would seem, however, that the Federal-State welfare programs have by now existed long enough to be subjected to historical analysis, with mutual advantange to the agencies which administer them and the citizens who support and benefit from them. Although the Welfare Administration was established a short time ago, on January 28, 1963, the major units which come under its jurisdiction have a much longer history. The Children's Bureau dates from 1912; the Bureau of Family Services (formerly the Bureau of Public Assistance) was organized in 1935. Prior to this Federal activity, of course, the States and localities maintained various types of public aid programs.

While it is true that there has been much less historical study of public, as compared with voluntary, welfare programs, even the voluntary sector is relatively unexplored. Furthermore, since there has been, and will continue to be, a large amount of interaction between the public and the voluntary sector, historical analysis of these relationships would also seem appropriate.

Whatever aspect of social welfare becomes the subject of the historian's investigation, research into primary sources is essential. While many of these sources are in print in the form of agency and conference reports, Congressional Committee documents, and the like, there is also a huge volume of unpublished material which must be consulted in order to produce the scholarly monographs which are a prerequisite to a definitive history of social welfare in the United States.

Public Archives

At the Federal level, these sources are located primarily in the records depositories of the Welfare Administration. The Federal Government maintains an orderly system for the preservation and disposal of its records. In view of the volume of records accumulated, it is only reasonable that some material must be

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For references, see end of article.

destroyed. Moreover, it is most unlikely that the historian attempting to fit a puzzle together might have found his clue on one of these pieces of paper that are lost through destruction.

The preservation of records of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is based upon four types of "values":

1. Administrative, legal, and fiscal uses.
2. Protection to the civic, legal, property, and other rights of citizens.
3. Purposes of functional documentation.
4. Research purposes.

Depending on his field of interest, the historian might find valuable sources in any one of these categories, but his richest mine would tend to be the records preserved for purposes of functional documentation and for research.

Records preserved for functional documentation include: (1) organizational documents--statutes; Executive Orders, drafts and supporting material relating to the organization or reorganization of administrative units; organizational and functional charts; correspondence and memorandums delegating or defining powers and responsibilities or showing working relationships with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, or industry or private organizations; and staff studies and special reports relating to organizational problems; (2) procedural documents--manuals; directives; staff studies; special reports relating to methodology, techniques, and operations; and analyses of workloads and performances; and (3) reports, including minutes of meetings and conferences.

The decision to preserve records for research purposes is based upon an appraisal of their potential value to the historian, political scientist, geographer, economist, sociologist, statistician, and members of other disciplines. Operating records, ordinarily containing routine materials not worthy of permanent preservation, are therefore screened carefully for any unique information.

The physical location of records depends upon their age. Those in active working use--current records and those not less than 5 nor more than 10 years old--are retained in the central files of the Welfare Administration's offices and bureaus. Records are thereupon "retired" for a period of years to a designated Federal Records Center, where they are further screened and eventually deposited in the National Archives.

The fact that the records are in separate depositories poses no obstacle to the scholar. No matter where they are located the records remain under the control of the agency originating them. Records management personnel employed in the central, current files know the location of all the records and can recall them at any time.[2] Similarly the scholar faces no real problems as improvements in classification of records are introduced. Whatever the classification system, it will have been used consistently over a considerable period of time. Here again, records management personnel can, like the librarian, assist the historian in finding his way about the system.

It should be emphasized, however, that before approaching the records the scholar should have in mind a definite, relatively narrow topic; or if his choice is a broader, more general subject he would be well advised to limit his study to cover a short period of time. As an example of the volume of sources confronting the researcher, the current records of the Bureau of Family Services (exclusive of routine housekeeping materials) occupy approximately 300 cubic feet of storage space--or about 50 file cabinets.

How rich, though, are many of these sources! The files of the Bureau of Family Services contain a large variety of reports and special studies which describe activities at the State level. The topics covered are of vast importance and include legislative proceedings, development of welfare programs within State and local agencies, fiscal problems and practices, and personnel administration. In order to receive Federal matching funds under the various public assistance programs, the States are required by law to meet certain standards.

One of the administrative tools established to monitor these standards are "State plans." Although necessarily formal, these plans which spell out the rights of applicants, the criteria for eligibility, and the availability of a wide range of services provide the guides to public assistance workers. Correspondence files contain memoranda explaining the circumstances and justification for changes in policies and procedures over the years.

No discussion of the archives of the Welfare Administration would be complete without calling special attention to the unique collection in the library of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The library's collection of materials pertaining to public welfare originated with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and thus predates the passage of the Social Security Act. The catalogue of the Departmental library is now being reproduced preparatory to its being offered for sale in book form by a commercial publisher.

So far as access to records at the State and local levels is concerned, it is believed that within the limits imposed by the confidentiality of case records, most authorities now maintain guidelines similar to those at the Federal level.

Private Collections

While there is a concentration of sources in the field of public welfare, the scholar who wished to study the voluntary sector or to explore relationships between voluntary and public agencies has been confronted, until recently, with virtually a complete scattering of material. Now, with the establishment of the Social Welfare History Archives Center at the University of Minnesota, an important beginning has been made to collect noncurrent records of voluntary agencies and federations. Under the direction of Professor Clarke A. Chambers, the Center has received a $40,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to assist in the acquisition and description of records and files in the areas of social work, social welfare, and social reform.

Since 1964 the University of Minnesota Center received four major collections. The first and largest contains the historical records of the leading journal of social service and social welfare, the Survey, published from 1909 to 1952. When the Survey materials arrived at Minnesota they were contained in 27 four-drawer file cabinets and included correspondence from almost every prominent social welfare leader in the first half of the 20th Century as well as many well-known public figures, including Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Frances Perkins, Lincoln Steffens, and Felix Frankfurter. Other collections donated are those of the National Association of Social Workers, the National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, and the United Neighborhood Houses of New York City.

Once a collection is received at the Center it is turned over to a staff skilled in manuscript preservation and historical research, to be sorted, filed, and indexed in such a manner that it will be accessible to scholars and others who wish to make use of the materials. The archivists are advised by professional social workers whose first hand knowledge ranges over the entire field of social welfare.[3]

The inventory of the papers of the National Federation of Settlements revealed that the first major project of this agency, in 1912, was to work for the establishment of the Children's Bureau. Other topics discussed at length in these papers include: the role of settlements in unemployment relief and social security; the relationship of settlements to the New Deal welfare programs; and the problem of unemployment in general.[4]

Since the Social Welfare History Archives Center is administered by the University of Minnesota Libraries, a collection once processed is immediately open to scholars. The Welfare Administration, as an operating agency, cannot offer such a blanket invitation, but in conformity with the general policy of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, wishes to encourage research in the field of social welfare. The Welfare Administration must, however, satisfy itself that the individual applying for access to its records possesses the usual

scholarly qualifications, that his project would have at least general value in a field of concern to the Administration, and that pursuit of his study would not interfere with day-to-day operations.[5]

The staff of the Division of Research in the Office of the United States Commissioner of Welfare is available for consultation with historians in order to assist them in developing topics for research and to provide initial guidance to sources within the Welfare Administration. Historians may also make application for grants for research under the Cooperative Research and Demonstration Grants program.[6]

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3. Press Release, University of Minnesota, August 25, 1965, and Interview with Professor Clarke A. Chambers, December 10, 1965.

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Publications of Interest*

CHILDREN

STATISTICS ON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN, 1964. Alair A. Townsend, Juvenile Delinquency Studies Branch, Division of Research. Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 81. 1965. 39 pp. Multilithed. Single copy free on request to the Children's Bureau.

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A GUIDE TO PREVENTIVE CHILD PSYCHIATRY; THE ART OF PARENTHOOD. Work, Henry H., and Justin D. Call. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1965. 215 pp. $9.50. New concepts and ideas emerging from research into the child's development from birth through the 5th year.

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*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

GENERAL

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Program and Operating Statistics

Public Assistance in October 1965

More than 8.0 million persons received aid under the six public assistance programs in October--a decrease of 44,000 from the number in September. The net decrease was attributable mainly to the decline in number of recipients of old-age assistance (14,400 or 0.7 percent), aid to families with dependent children (8,800 or 0.2 percent), and general assistance (19,200 or 3.0 percent).

For old-age assistance, important factors in the decrease were: the increase in regular old-age survivors and disability insurance benefit checks in September and the lump sum retroactive payments of this increase for January-August 1965 to persons in concurrent receipt of old-age survivors and disability insurance and old-age assistance. The largest decreases attributable primarily to changes in OASDI payments occurred in Illinois (6,900) and Kansas (2,000).

There were also noticeable increases in Illinois and Kansas in the number of cases suspended in aid to the blind and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. With respect to the lump sum retroactive payments of the old-age survivors and disability insurance increase, the amendments to the Social Security Act permitted States to disregard such payments in determining need of recipients. Most States, as of October, had disregarded or initiated changes to offset the effect of the retroactive payments.

In aid to families with dependent children, although 28 States reported decreases, the national drop resulted largely from the decreases in Illinois (3,600) and Pennsylvania (6,500). For the unemployed-parent segment in these two States combined, which accounted for 43 percent of the total decline in unemployed-parent cases, 72 percent of the families that left the program did so because a parent obtained employment. In general assistance, the other program that is sensitive to changes in economic conditions in States where employable persons are aided, three of every five States reported a decrease.

Total payments for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, were $457.5 million in October--$5.5 million less than in September. The net decrease reflected mainly decreases in money payments in old-age assistance ($2.6 million), in aid to families with dependent children ($1.3 million), and in vendor payments in medical assistance for the aged ($1.8 million). Higher old-age survivors and disability insurance benefits and the resultant suspensions of or reductions in individual assistance payments played a large part in the decrease for old-age assistance. The decline in money payments in aid to families with dependent children centered in New York, where a drop of $2.6 million tended to offset the September increase that had resulted when extra clothing allowances for school children were included.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, October 1964-October 1965 1/

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, October 1964-October 1965 1/

/Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care/

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1964									
October....	2,160,925	218,790	96,587	519,065	1,005,871	4,174,687	3,138,005	319,000	691,000
November...	2,161,452	215,230	96,417	521,787	1,010,020	4,195,145	3,152,501	322,000	702,000
December...	2,159,015	224,594	96,438	527,499	1,029,948	4,292,323	3,220,591	346,000	779,000
1965									
January....	2,154,586	227,606	96,155	534,602	1,046,971	4,371,936	3,274,859	352,000	806,000
February...	2,150,290	228,078	95,834	534,276	1,056,145	4,424,029	3,311,726	352,000	801,000
March.....	2,151,542	244,534	96,194	540,394	1,073,033	4,491,840	3,360,553	359,000	809,000
April.....	2,152,244	254,632	95,525	545,285	1,076,061	4,505,880	3,374,923	345,000	759,000
May.....	2,150,592	257,506	95,504	549,893	1,069,668	4,469,527	3,352,227	327,000	693,000
June.....	2,149,220	267,030	95,350	555,594	1,062,802	4,429,038	3,325,987	317,000	663,000
July.....	2,144,951	264,516	95,170	559,287	1,052,529	4,377,147	3,291,558	306,000	642,000
August.....	2,144,534	265,415	95,135	563,113	1,053,899	4,388,290	3,296,637	313,000	662,000
September..	2,140,172	273,848	94,964	565,588	1,053,409	4,378,513	3,295,589	305,000	649,000
October....	2,125,810	271,367	94,594	566,818	1,052,040	4,369,732	3,293,091	298,000	630,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1964									
October....	-0.1	+6.0	-0.3	+0.8	+0.2	+0.2	+0.4	-0.8	-1.6
November...	(5/)	-1.6	-.2	+.5	+.4	+.5	+.5	+1.1	+1.7
December...	-.1	+4.4	(5/)	+1.1	+2.0	+2.3	+2.2	+7.4	+10.9
1965									
January....	-.2	+1.3	-.3	+1.3	+1.7	+1.9	+1.7	+1.7	+3.5
February...	-.2	+.2	-.3	-.1	+.9	+1.2	+1.1	+.2	-.7
March.....	+.1	+7.2	+.4	+1.1	+1.6	+1.5	+1.5	+1.9	+1.0
April.....	(5/)	+4.1	-.7	+.9	+.3	+.3	+.4	-3.8	-6.1
May.....	-.1	+1.1	(6/)	+.8	-.6	-.8	-.7	-5.4	-8.8
June.....	-.1	+3.7	-.2	+1.0	-.6	-.9	-.8	-2.9	-4.2
July.....	-.2	-.9	-.2	+.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0	-3.5	-3.2
August.....	(6/)	+.3	(6/)	+.7	+.1	+.3	+.2	+2.3	+3.0
September..	-.2	+3.2	-.2	+.4	(6/)	-.2	(6/)	-2.8	-2.0
October....	-.7	-.9	-.4	+.2	-.1	-.2	-.1	-2.4	-3.0

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, October 1964-October 1965 1/

/Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care/

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1964							
October	$434,086,000	$170,460,986	$43,738,448	$8,237,591	$41,283,451	$139,491,306	$21,687,000
November	428,300,000	168,958,898	39,967,657	8,194,102	41,294,048	139,298,640	21,320,000
December	444,770,000	170,316,837	44,141,314	8,271,899	42,514,587	145,182,490	23,743,000
1965							
January	442,181,000	169,149,172	43,848,997	8,275,409	42,486,266	145,748,741	23,191,000
February	446,512,000	170,189,513	42,535,323	8,267,896	43,302,081	148,891,335	23,444,000
March	460,828,000	172,509,810	45,585,652	8,372,511	45,391,949	154,259,544	24,306,000
April	466,251,000	173,958,755	49,842,346	8,315,346	45,629,421	154,713,550	23,252,000
May	457,982,000	171,419,500	49,325,801	8,262,655	45,913,531	152,032,610	21,389,000
June	459,856,000	172,862,075	50,867,075	8,392,761	47,063,386	149,814,741	20,784,000
July	454,690,000	171,604,790	49,313,639	8,283,762	46,671,695	148,816,277	20,185,000
August	458,945,000	171,839,667	50,197,626	8,282,225	48,162,856	160,496,032	20,236,000
September	462,977,000	170,395,643	51,794,442	8,440,045	47,886,157	154,673,194	20,755,000
October	457,490,000	168,348,441	50,015,245	8,434,723	49,014,710	152,722,729	20,201,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1964							
October	+2.5	+1.1	+14.3	+0.7	+2.0	+1.4	+2.0
November	-1.3	-.9	-8.6	-.5	(5/)	-.1	-1.7
December	+3.8	+.8	+10.4	+.9	+3.0	+4.2	+11.4
1965							
January	-.6	-.7	-.7	(5/)	-.1	+.4	-2.3
February	+1.0	+.6	-3.0	-.1	+1.9	+2.2	+1.1
March	+3.2	+1.4	+7.2	+1.3	+4.8	+3.6	+3.7
April	+1.2	+.8	+9.3	-.7	+.5	+.3	-4.3
May	-1.8	-1.5	-1.0	-.6	+.6	-1.7	-8.0
June	+.4	+.8	+3.1	+1.6	+2.5	-1.5	-2.8
July	-1.1	-.7	-3.1	-1.3	-.8	-.7	-2.9
August	+1.0	+.1	+1.8	(6/)	+3.2	+1.1	+.3
September	+.9	-.8	+3.2	+1.9	-.6	+2.8	+2.6
October	-1.2	-1.2	-3.4	-.1	+2.4	-1.3	-2.7

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients by State, October 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1965 in--		October 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,125,810	$168,348,441	$79.19	-0.7	-1.2	-1.6	-1.2
Alabama.....	112,875	7,750,196	68.66	(3/)	+1.1	+1.6	+2.3
Alaska 4/.....	1,368	5/ 122,091	89.25	-.5	-18.5	-.5	+8.4
Arizona.....	13,357	851,284	63.73	(3/)	(3/)	+.3	+1.2
Arkansas.....	60,131	3,892,357	64.73	+.2	-.2	+2.3	+3.0
California.....	273,701	28,139,407	102.81	+.1	-2.3	+.8	-6.1
Colorado 2/.....	42,948	4,100,984	95.49	-.3	-2.5	-4.0	-1.0
Connecticut.....	6,211	494,963	79.69	-2.8	-9.6	-15.5	-21.0
Delaware 6/.....	1,442	99,162	68.77	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	2,340	225,182	96.23	-.2	+7.3	-2.6	+14.1
Florida 4/.....	74,137	4,600,922	62.06	-.4	-1.7	+1.6	-5.5
Georgia.....	92,927	5,370,901	57.80	(3/)	-.1	+.7	+3.9
Guam 6/.....	176	8,777	49.87	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	1,308	126,116	96.42	+.6	+7.8	+12.3	+49.1
Idaho.....	4,038	277,038	68.61	-1.1	-9.0	-10.1	-14.1
Illinois 4/.....	47,336	4,990,107	105.42	-12.7	-2.9	-17.0	-7.2
Indiana.....	22,007	1,972,445	89.63	-1.3	-2.0	-4.5	+4.6
Iowa.....	26,392	2,566,473	97.24	-.6	-.3	-5.6	-.6
Kansas 4/.....	19,041	1,688,807	88.69	-9.4	-14.8	-13.4	-18.6
Kentucky 4/.....	59,722	3,737,056	62.57	+.3	-2.0	+4.1	+10.0
Louisiana.....	131,369	11,201,007	85.26	(3/)	+.3	+.5	+.7
Maine 4/.....	10,734	893,685	83.26	-.1	-.3	-3.2	-2.7
Maryland 4/.....	10,201	951,429	93.27	-.4	+1.9	+3.8	+32.8
Massachusetts....	51,031	4,635,876	90.84	-.3	+.1	-4.9	-4.6
Michigan.....	48,569	4,769,082	98.19	(3/)	-2.7	-1.8	+4.4
Minnesota.....	30,777	2,853,686	92.72	-1.1	-.9	-6.5	+2.7
Mississippi.....	73,419	2,874,049	39.15	-.2	-.2	-.3	-.3
Missouri.....	100,400	6,915,904	68.88	-.5	-4.4	-2.4	-.7
Montana.....	4,258	364,410	85.58	-.3	+8.1	-20.1	-5.1
Nebraska 4/.....	11,082	887,423	80.08	+.2	+8.6	-11.5	-23.5
Nevada.....	2,357	188,662	80.04	-.7	-2.5	-10.0	-19.7
New Hampshire....	4,303	482,846	112.21	+.1	+2.4	-3.0	+5.7
New Jersey.....	13,968	1,257,084	90.00	-.2	-.6	+.6	+11.6
New Mexico 4/....	10,175	818,697	80.46	-.1	-.2	-5.4	-4.0
New York 4/.....	57,441	5,580,745	97.16	+.8	+.7	+1.9	+3.1
North Carolina...	42,503	2,676,927	62.98	-.6	-1.4	-1.8	+1.5
North Dakota 4/..	4,991	473,341	94.84	-.5	-.2	-5.6	-.6
Ohio.....	81,109	7,384,947	91.05	-.2	+.3	-2.5	+2.9
Oklahoma 4/.....	82,119	8,032,530	97.82	(7/)	+.1	-1.2	(3/)
Oregon.....	9,867	747,665	75.77	-1.0	-.2	-6.9	-1.9
Pennsylvania.....	45,397	3,811,880	83.97	-.9	+3.2	-2.4	-8.7
Puerto Rico 4/...	28,872	285,196	9.88	-1.5	+1.7	-8.0	-2.4
Rhode Island 4/..	5,640	541,498	96.01	-.6	-1.9	-5.9	-4.5
South Carolina...	24,967	1,372,872	54.99	-.9	+3.0	-3.3	-.2
South Dakota.....	6,504	592,151	91.04	-.3	(7/)	-9.5	-2.5
Tennessee.....	44,862	2,864,926	63.86	+.1	+5.0	-.6	+18.5
Texas.....	229,000	15,580,004	68.03	-1.0	-2.6	-.4	-3.3
Utah.....	4,541	313,562	69.05	-1.6	-3.2	-7.2	-6.8
Vermont 4/.....	5,314	474,291	89.25	(7/)	+1.6	-2.4	+2.4
Virgin Islands 6/	442	18,198	41.17	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	13,058	894,796	68.52	-.5	-1.0	-2.6	+5.6
Washington.....	31,458	2,500,933	79.50	+1.2	+3.7	-4.6	-5.8
West Virginia....	13,972	763,524	54.65	-.5	-.5	-2.8	+7.3
Wisconsin.....	27,270	3,129,249	114.75	-1.8	-7.8	-5.7	+2.0
Wyoming.....	2,383	201,098	84.39	(7/)	-2.5	-4.4	-4.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,755 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $328,558 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 4/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 5/ In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to recipients. 6/ Data for September; October data not received. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, October 1965 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1965 in--		October 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	271,367	$50,015,245	$184.31	-0.9	-3.4	+24.0	+14.4
Alabama.....	257	79,188	308.12	+2.8	+4.7	+2.8	+6.0
Arkansas.....	3,221	183,373	56.93	-1.5	-9.8	+11.9	+9.1
California.....	33,065	9,336,838	282.38	+3.0	+.2	+21.2	+16.0
Colorado.....	5,232	3/ 951,944	181.95	+1.7	-7.2	+26.6	+30.4
Connecticut.....	7,182	1,464,109	203.86	-7.0	-.8	+11.9	+9.4
Delaware 4/.....	166	28,630	172.47	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col....	826	252,031	305.12	-10.3	-8.6	-2.2	+9.5
Florida 5/.....	718	253,979	353.73	-3.8	-3.0	+37.5	+27.0
Guam 4/.....	34	3,980	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	758	239,442	315.89	-4.7	-10.3	+48.3	+73.9
Idaho.....	2,462	319,053	129.59	-4.6	-14.2	+14.4	+8.6
Illinois 5/.....	1,300	494,015	380.01	-64.8	-74.9	+10.6	-2.0
Indiana.....	756	137,734	182.19	+12.2	+5.7	(7/)	(7/)
Iowa.....	6,627	699,077	105.49	-4.1	-19.0	+40.9	+36.9
Kansas 5/.....	3,277	3/ 491,485	149.98	+5.9	+6.1	+24.0	+21.5
Kentucky 5/.....	12,165	422,629	34.74	-3.1	+2.0	+56.8	+87.5
Louisiana.....	637	109,480	171.87	+9.4	+10.0	+46.8	+26.1
Maine 5/.....	376	99,783	265.38	-23.6	-19.2	-19.1	-19.0
Maryland 5/8/...	11,135	523,916	47.05	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts...	30,894	3/ 5,462,097	176.80	(9/)	-1.5	+13.8	+22.6
Michigan.....	6,199	2,458,743	396.64	-5.8	-10.3	+9.3	+22.4
Minnesota.....	14,834	3/ 2,766,081	186.47	+.8	-.4	+33.1	+22.3
Montana.....	1,512	310,486	205.35	+22.8	-45.9	(7/)	(7/)
Nebraska 5/.....	2,422	3/ 505,357	208.65	+42.0	+87.8	(10/)	+859.3
Nevada.....	90	1,075	11.94	(6/)	(6/)	(7/)	(7/)
New Hampshire...	1,906	84,749	44.46	+11.9	+30.4	+8.4	-7.0
New Jersey.....	5,806	3/ 1,468,908	253.00	-.7	+1.5	+10.3	+15.2
New Mexico 5/...	7	2,074	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(7/)	(7/)
New York 5/.....	37,124	3/ 11,719,679	315.69	-1.7	-6.1	+4.4	+1.6
North Carolina..	2,679	349,653	130.52	+13.2	+57.0	+548.7	+163.8
North Dakota 5/.	11/ 1,468	3/ 331,538	225.84	+3.1	+2.4	+19.9	+26.8
Oklahoma 5/.....	1,166	185,782	159.33	+3.6	+4.6	+2.2	-1.9
Oregon.....	4,326	640,193	147.99	+3.3	+1.9	+11.4	+15.9
Pennsylvania....	11,683	2,985,762	255.56	+1.0	+4.3	-13.0	-28.3
Puerto Rico 5/..	4,306	152,551	35.43	+6.1	+11.1	+3.4	+37.6
Rhode Island 5/.	6,393	455,004	71.17	-32.1	-10.8	(7/)	(7/)
South Carolina..	1,256	188,902	150.40	+23.6	+40.2	+2.4	-8.7
South Dakota....	1,208	111,516	92.31	+5.5	+5.1	+218.7	+458.7
Tennessee.....	11,585	556,521	48.04	-3.5	+47.9	+60.8	+88.1
Utah.....	2,234	235,545	105.44	-6.6	-6.2	+1.7	-5.6
Vermont 5/.....	153	30,433	198.91	-1.9	+22.4	+40.4	-2.5
Virgin Islands 4/	452	5,379	11.90	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	3,924	282,142	71.90	+7.1	+15.0	+107.8	+55.4
Washington.....	10,593	1,500,916	141.69	+4.0	-.4	+9.0	+9.9
West Virginia...	11,611	293,444	25.27	+10.4	+15.5	+21.4	+33.7
Wisconsin.....	5,330	826,151	155.00	+12.8	+23.2	+98.6	+32.1
Wyoming.....	12	13,878	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $27,187 in Colorado, $14,225 in Kansas, $97,368 in Massachusetts, $35,195 in Minnesota, $14,306 in Nebraska, $7,955 in New Jersey, $51,141 in New York, and $3,022 in North Dakota. 4/ Data for September; October data not received. 5/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ No program in operation in October 1964. 8/ Estimated. 9/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 10/ Not shown; increase of 1,000 percent or more. 11/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1965 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1965 in--		October 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/....	94,594	$8,434,723	$89.17	-0.4	-0.1	-2.1	+2.4
Ala.....	1,876	129,131	68.83	+.3	-.1	+3.9	+5.4
Alaska 3/.....	110	8,994	81.76	0	-.6	+.9	+3.7
Ariz.....	811	58,362	71.96	-.1	(4/)	-2.1	-2.5
Ark.....	1,934	138,092	71.40	-.2	-1.5	-.8	-.9
Calif. 2/.....	12,399	1,731,116	139.62	-.2	+2.3	-.3	+4.1
Colo.....	239	21,578	90.28	+1.3	+2.8	-7.0	+8.4
Conn.....	312	35,047	112.33	+1.6	-2.5	-2.5	-15.5
Del.....	326	27,982	85.83	+.6	-4.7	+9.0	+7.9
Dist. of Col....	197	15,302	77.68	-3.0	-2.6	-2.0	+2.7
Fla. 3/.....	2,594	170,020	65.54	(5/)	-.6	-.2	-3.3
Ga.....	3,197	190,958	59.73	+.1	-1.5	-.1	-1.0
Guam 6/.....	6	180	(7/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	77	9,371	121.70	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Idaho.....	125	8,647	69.18	-2.3	-3.3	-7.4	-12.1
Ill.....	2,231	224,801	100.76	-6.0	-1.4	-10.4	-4.4
Ind.....	1,728	149,681	86.62	-1.1	-13.0	-2.5	-4.5
Iowa.....	1,115	114,273	102.49	-.6	+.1	-5.4	-2.8
Kans. 3/.....	457	44,801	98.03	-6.5	-13.2	-11.6	-11.4
Ky. 3/.....	2,505	182,135	72.71	+.8	-.2	+2.2	+6.1
La.....	2,723	221,238	81.25	(5/)	+.5	-2.9	-2.7
Maine 3/.....	280	23,716	84.70	-1.4	-19.9	-14.1	-13.2
Md. 3/.....	382	33,186	86.87	-2.6	-.1	-.8	+5.9
Mass.....	2,267	311,996	137.63	0	-8.9	-.4	+.7
Mich.....	1,644	148,326	90.22	-.5	-2.4	-1.1	-.6
Minn.....	1,057	130,674	123.63	-1.1	+5.3	-.3	+11.9
Miss.....	2,545	114,749	45.09	-.8	-1.6	-7.1	-5.8
Mo. 2/.....	4,331	324,825	75.00	-.5	-.5	-3.7	-3.7
Mont.....	224	16,822	75.10	-3.4	-8.7	-9.3	-18.2
Nebr. 3/.....	575	61,409	106.80	+3.0	+14.3	-9.4	-11.3
Nev.....	155	16,828	108.57	-.6	-2.6	-2.5	-8.4
N. H.....	253	28,925	114.33	-1.2	+1.4	-6.6	-.9
N. J.....	918	85,581	93.23	-.6	+.2	-2.7	+5.6
N. Mex. 3/.....	347	33,619	96.88	-.6	(5/)	+.3	+2.1
N. Y. 3/.....	3,180	397,829	125.10	+1.0	+6.7	+1.4	+8.2
N. C.....	4,902	349,737	71.35	-.2	+.1	-2.3	+3.2
N. Dak. 3/.....	85	8,713	102.51	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)
Ohio.....	3,185	265,422	83.34	-.8	-3.6	-4.8	-3.9
Okla. 3/.....	1,622	201,571	124.27	-.2	(4/)	-2.1	-1.2
Oreg.....	491	47,217	96.16	-3.7	+5.5	+16.1	+23.9
Pa. 2/.....	17,436	1,467,183	84.15	-.1	+.4	-2.1	+8.7
P. R. 3/.....	1,328	11,881	8.95	-1.3	+2.2	-6.3	-1.3
R. I. 3/.....	106	10,286	97.04	-.9	+1.2	+2.9	+10.6
S. C.....	1,869	119,222	63.79	+.1	+3.4	+2.6	+5.2
S. Dak.....	111	8,547	77.00	-1.8	+5.1	-6.7	+2.0
Tenn.....	2,058	124,899	60.69	0	+1.8	-4.1	+12.0
Tex.....	4,559	315,752	69.26	-.9	-1.6	-4.1	-4.3
Utah.....	164	11,846	72.23	+1.2	-1.8	-4.7	-.7
Vt. 3/.....	124	10,285	82.94	0	+9.4	+6.0	+21.7
V. I. 6/.....	10	357	(7/)	---	---	---	---
Va.....	1,145	82,641	72.18	-.2	-1.0	+.6	+2.2
Wash.....	686	61,999	90.38	+1.8	-1.8	+2.4	+5.5
W. Va.....	769	44,437	57.79	-.4	-.4	-4.4	+16.5
Wis.....	767	77,181	100.63	-2.0	-1.7	-4.0	-5.5
Wyo.....	57	5,353	93.91	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $8,364 to 43 recipients; Missouri, $58,132 to 740 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $659,242 to 8,683 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for September; October data not received. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	September 1965 in--		October 1964 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	566,818	$49,014,710	$86.47	+0.2	+2.4	+9.2	+18.7
Ala.....	14,944	707,171	47.32	-.3	+.2	+.7	+3.1
Alaska 2/.....	236	31,086	131.72	+3.5	-15.8	+24.9	+18.1
Ariz.....	3,922	264,610	67.47	+1.0	+1.0	+22.6	+22.8
Ark.....	9,708	607,716	62.60	-.1	-3.1	+3.7	+7.6
Calif.....	77,937	9,005,427	115.55	+1.4	+2.3	+46.5	+46.5
Colo.....	6,241	480,642	77.01	+.4	-2.0	-38.2	+22.1
Conn.....	8,814	738,381	83.77	+.9	-3.4	+16.7	+17.1
Del. 3/.....	452	34,767	76.92	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	3,423	286,326	83.65	+.6	-.1	+7.4	+13.5
Fla. 2/.....	17,975	1,194,024	66.43	+.2	-.5	+6.5	-1.4
Ga.....	27,280	1,647,241	60.38	+.5	+.1	+2.3	+4.1
Guam 3/.....	43	1,486	(4/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	1,336	207,548	155.35	-3.3	-5.3	+29.1	+60.2
Idaho.....	3,127	180,586	57.75	+.6	-.3	+6.5	+8.4
Ill. 2/.....	29,197	3,219,980	110.28	-4.5	+4.2	+2.6	+17.3
Ind.....	1,697	211,639	124.71	-.6	-2.2	+30.7	+45.3
Iowa.....	1,377	134,168	97.44	+2.0	+5.4	+14.0	+34.1
Kans. 2/.....	5,055	570,822	112.92	-2.6	-5.3	+5.3	+5.2
Ky. 2/.....	11,931	924,815	77.51	+1.2	(5/)	+16.0	+25.0
La.....	19,835	1,168,433	58.91	+.5	+.8	+2.9	+3.9
Maine 2/.....	2,271	206,063	90.74	-.9	-.9	+1.1	+4.4
Md. 2/.....	8,077	766,432	94.89	-.2	+3.1	+6.2	+28.1
Mass.....	13,453	1,981,893	147.32	+.3	+1.0	+9.1	+13.4
Mich.....	13,385	1,395,613	104.27	+1.6	-6.0	+51.6	+46.6
Minn.....	4,365	563,078	129.00	+3.3	+16.2	+20.5	+154.3
Miss.....	19,570	857,645	43.82	+.3	+.4	+7.4	+8.3
Mo.....	15,543	1,112,100	71.55	+.2	-3.7	+4.4	+5.5
Mont.....	1,651	101,812	61.67	+.7	+1.3	+26.3	-.1
Nebr. 2/.....	2,746	289,385	105.38	+.8	+21.8	+8.0	+20.2
N. H.....	641	76,371	119.14	+1.9	+2.1	+8.6	+12.9
N. J.....	8,926	916,106	102.63	-.1	-.6	+3.8	+9.0
N. Mex. 2/.....	3,979	369,154	92.78	+.9	+.9	+4.4	+6.1
N. Y. 2/.....	36,110	5,276,094	146.11	+.8	+9.0	+3.2	+14.7
N. C.....	23,034	1,729,244	75.07	+.4	+3.0	+4.5	+10.4
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,748	203,098	116.19	+1.0	-.4	+12.3	+11.6
Ohio.....	19,943	1,635,656	82.02	+.3	+2.4	+3.4	+10.4
Okla. 2/.....	15,108	1,720,291	113.87	+.6	+.6	+11.2	+13.2
Oreg.....	8,368	598,165	71.48	+.1	+1.7	+6.4	+12.8
Pa.....	21,355	1,841,136	86.22	+.4	+8.3	+6.2	+19.0
P. R. 2/.....	20,018	179,964	8.99	-3.5	+1.1	-4.8	-1.8
R. I. 2/.....	2,941	283,582	96.42	-.4	-1.2	+6.4	+9.3
S. C.....	9,156	507,194	55.39	(5/)	+3.8	+3.7	+2.9
S. Dak.....	1,132	85,035	75.12	-.2	+.8	+2.4	+11.2
Tenn.....	13,963	878,184	62.89	+.9	+8.7	+8.4	+33.6
Tex.....	10,037	570,141	56.80	+.5	-.3	+4.1	+3.4
Utah.....	4,852	368,015	75.85	-.4	+6.6	-1.5	+7.1
Vt. 2/.....	1,330	114,957	86.43	+.5	+7.0	+16.1	+21.8
V. I. 3/.....	54	2,100	38.89	---	---	---	---
Va.....	6,880	499,301	72.57	-.2	+.6	+.6	+9.1
Wash.....	18,646	1,137,170	60.99	+3.0	+10.6	+2.4	+3.6
W. Va.....	5,795	309,600	53.43	+.4	+.3	-2.6	+2.8
Wis.....	6,501	766,281	117.87	+.1	-7.4	+7.7	+11.3
Wyo.....	710	56,982	80.26	+.1	-6.6	+12.3	+8.1

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled for for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ September data; October data not received. 4/ Average payment not computed on fewer than 50 recipients. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Average per--		Sept. 1965 in--		Oct. 1964 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	1,052,040	4,369,732	3,293,091	$152,722,729	$145.17	$34.95	-0.2	-1.3	+4.7	+9.5
Ala. 3/.....	17,357	70,954	56,204	837,714	48.26	11.81	-1.2	-1.2	-10.0	-8.5
Alaska 3/.....	1,242	4,596	3,534	162,304	130.68	35.31	-.8	-1.1	+4.3	+4.6
Ariz. 3/.....	9,275	40,089	30,484	1,139,928	122.90	28.43	-1.3	-2.4	+1.8	+1.0
Ark.....	7,245	30,528	23,080	506,399	69.90	16.59	-.8	-1.9	+6.0	+4.7
Calif. 3/ 4/...	138,741	564,249	419,002	25,181,857	181.50	44.63	+.8	+1.7	+17.2	+19.5
Colo.....	11,519	44,756	34,771	1,739,261	150.99	38.86	+.6	+.8	+9.0	+20.8
Conn. 4/.....	13,964	55,794	41,224	2,737,576	196.05	49.07	-2.9	+1.9	-3.0	+1.1
Del. 4/ 5/.....	2,592	11,373	8,920	329,397	127.08	28.96	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col...	4,702	22,449	18,107	745,627	158.58	33.21	+1.9	+2.6	+14.3	+15.9
Fla.....	28,166	109,260	87,344	1,720,814	61.10	15.75	+.2	+.4	+3.6	+1.7
Ga.....	18,728	75,091	57,939	1,698,784	90.71	22.62	+.8	+.5	+11.1	+13.7
Guam 5/.....	128	661	557	11,181	87.35	16.92	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	3,295	14,307	10,632	630,102	191.23	44.04	+1.8	-1.0	+5.4	+34.3
Idaho.....	2,502	9,650	7,062	378,749	151.38	39.25	-.6	-1.2	+2.2	+4.6
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	54,238	255,098	198,089	11,590,401	213.70	45.44	-1.4	(6/)	-1.0	+.6
Ind. 3/.....	11,824	48,828	36,720	1,489,382	125.96	30.50	+.1	+.8	+1.6	+7.4
Iowa.....	11,399	45,700	33,305	1,920,033	168.44	42.01	-.5	+2.4	+6.5	+16.5
Kans. 3/ 4/....	8,861	37,517	29,084	1,501,689	169.47	40.03	-1.4	-1.1	+7.6	+8.5
Ky. 3/.....	21,328	83,648	60,220	2,095,471	98.25	25.05	-.2	-.8	+6.0	+7.5
La. 3/.....	24,207	106,403	81,088	2,480,166	102.46	23.31	+1.0	+1.3	+3.5	+4.9
Maine.....	4,812	17,563	12,919	507,738	105.51	28.91	-2.3	-2.1	-6.7	-6.9
Md. 3/ 4/.....	20,772	86,648	67,036	3,308,407	159.27	38.18	+.3	+12.2	+15.5	+33.6
Mass. 4/.....	26,748	100,956	75,811	4,865,581	181.90	48.20	+.3	+.2	+10.1	+10.6
Mich. 3/ 4/....	38,281	156,221	116,393	5,594,392	146.14	35.81	-.2	-2.6	-.8	-2.2
Minn. 3/.....	14,419	52,995	41,124	2,724,387	188.94	51.41	+1.0	-1.6	+7.2	+11.2
Miss.....	20,454	82,653	66,436	760,660	37.19	9.20	-.3	-.3	-.4	-7.3
Mo. 3/.....	25,960	106,943	82,048	2,581,682	99.45	24.14	-.2	-1.8	+.9	+.6
Mont.....	1,915	7,688	5,973	279,768	146.09	36.39	+.9	+.8	+11.4	+14.5
Nebr.....	4,298	17,664	13,634	560,320	130.37	31.72	+2.0	+7.3	+13.6	+18.6
Nev.....	1,301	5,393	4,268	168,976	129.88	31.33	+2.7	+2.5	+12.9	+13.3
N. H.....	1,125	4,637	3,471	207,763	184.68	44.81	(7/)	+1.0	+6.2	+8.7
N. J.....	28,051	111,599	84,717	5,655,000	201.60	50.67	+.2	+.3	+9.7	+13.3
N. Mex. 3/.....	7,148	29,591	22,563	966,395	135.20	32.66	-.9	-.6	-4.7	-9.5
N. Y. 4/.....	129,931	551,541	406,069	27,367,110	210.63	49.62	-.1	-10.9	+11.2	+14.6
N. C. 3/.....	26,277	109,053	81,639	2,761,502	105.09	25.32	+1.8	+2.9	++.1	+3.6
N. Dak.....	2,027	8,115	6,178	377,877	186.42	46.57	-.3	+6.5	+8.5	+18.0
Ohio 4/.....	45,263	191,725	143,120	6,196,199	136.89	32.32	-.3	-.1	+12.9	+14.3
Okla. 3/ 4/....	18,727	74,582	55,556	2,550,227	136.18	34.19	+.1	+1.5	+2.4	+6.7
Oreg. 3/ 4/....	8,119	31,532	23,219	1,304,097	160.62	41.36	-.3	-1.3	+14.0	+22.7
Pa. 4/.....	62,982	274,768	200,113	9,096,667	144.43	33.11	-2.3	+3.3	-7.8	-2.9
P. R.....	47,398	191,859	153,235	789,862	16.66	4.12	-.9	-.1	-5.3	-5.5
R. I. 4/.....	5,877	23,358	17,309	1,015,715	172.83	43.48	-.7	-.3	+.5	+3.0
S. C.....	6,940	27,569	22,206	446,049	64.27	16.18	+.5	+3.5	-6.5	-6.9
S. Dak.....	3,101	11,571	8,710	367,292	118.44	31.74	-1.3	-3.4	+10.3	+11.6
Tenn. 3/.....	19,632	79,083	60,419	1,957,027	99.69	24.75	+.5	+1.4	+4.7	+28.3
Tex.....	20,255	92,014	69,657	1,776,950	87.73	19.31	+.3	+1.6	+4.7	+9.8
Utah 3/ 4/.....	5,025	20,887	14,839	776,878	154.60	37.19	-5.1	+3.3	+3.9	+16.4
Vt.....	1,463	5,545	4,080	163,557	111.80	29.50	-.1	-.8	+2.1	+2.2
V. I. 5/.....	290	1,100	937	21,816	75.23	19.83	---	---	---	---
Va. 3/.....	10,804	46,167	35,601	1,177,416	108.98	25.50	-.3	+.5	+2.5	+7.3
Wash. 3/ 4/....	16,171	62,870	45,421	2,378,899	147.11	37.84	+.1	+6.8	+2.4	+10.0
W. Va. 3/ 4/...	23,055	107,087	74,768	2,832,570	122.86	26.45	-.6	-1.2	-6.1	-6.3
Wis. 3/.....	11,096	43,968	33,285	2,140,003	192.86	48.67	+.5	+6.0	(6/)	+2.1
Wyo.....	1,010	3,836	2,971	147,112	145.66	38.35	-1.0	-2.1	+14.6	+13.5

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/ Data for September; October data not received. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, October 1965 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		September 1965 in--		October 1964 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	55,747	326,006	220,856	$10,908,266	$195.67	$33.46	-3.1	-3.3	-1.8	+2.3
California.....	13,138	76,638	52,480	2,722,293	207.21	35.52	+1.3	-.5	+55.7	+55.9
Connecticut.....	1,095	6,471	4,353	208,474	190.39	32.22	-17.1	-6.8	-35.2	-37.0
Delaware 3/.....	177	1,009	695	29,356	165.85	29.09	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	258	1,649	1,133	61,717	239.21	37.43	+6.4	-2.1	-6.2	+29.5
Illinois.....	4,651	30,118	21,035	1,306,414	280.89	43.38	-4.9	+1.9	-24.0	-20.3
Kansas.....	313	1,980	1,366	75,168	240.15	37.96	-4.8	-4.2	-9.7	+6.2
Maryland.....	286	1,742	1,189	57,607	201.42	33.07	-8.2	+4.4	-25.6	-12.7
Massachusetts.....	630	3,477	2,353	157,244	249.59	45.22	-1.0	+2.4	+.6	+29.8
Michigan.....	2,234	14,311	9,926	432,809	193.74	30.24	-2.3	-10.6	-32.5	-36.9
New York.....	13,038	75,198	51,129	2,761,279	211.79	36.72	-3.8	-10.0	-2.9	+3.4
Ohio.....	4,214	24,429	16,520	749,269	177.80	30.67	-2.5	+4.4	+119.7	+125.3
Oklahoma.....	35	212	144	6,005	(4/)	(4/)	+14.6	+17.6	(4/)	(4/)
Oregon.....	695	3,965	2,701	151,488	217.97	38.21	+3.2	+4.3	+39.9	+48.4
Pennsylvania.....	4,193	24,080	16,028	572,910	136.63	23.79	-10.5	-.5	-38.1	-40.4
Rhode Island.....	302	1,795	1,210	63,647	210.75	35.46	-3.1	-9.3	-34.4	-36.4
Utah.....	832	4,786	3,094	109,299	131.37	22.84	-8.7	-3.6	+8.3	+37.1
Washington.....	1,206	6,569	4,258	174,151	144.40	26.51	-9.3	-4.3	-17.9	-13.6
West Virginia.....	8,450	47,577	31,242	1,269,136	150.19	26.68	-1.3	-2.6	-13.4	-14.0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ September data; October data not received. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, October 1965 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total.....	17,214	97,808	17,216	14,985	65,616	$2,973,613	$2,353,296	$172.74	$136.71
California.....	3,060	16,885	3,060	2,287	11,547	647,405	298,721	211.57	97.62
Illinois.....	1,576	9,780	1,578	1,359	6,843	340,148	269,445	215.83	170.97
Kansas.....	78	527	78	152	297	21,336	8,690	273.54	111.41
Maryland.....	87	547	87	81	379	16,212	9,633	186.34	110.72
Michigan.....	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	---	---
Ohio.....	3,061	17,367	3,061	2,348	11,958	686,456	558,669	224.26	182.51
Oregon.....	69	379	69	40	270	16,598	8,100	240.55	117.39
Pennsylvania.....	492	2,844	492	492	1,860	90,805	66,223	184.56	134.60
Washington.....	341	1,902	341	341	1,220	53,900	33,062	158.06	96.96
West Virginia.....	8,450	47,577	8,450	7,885	31,242	1,100,753	1,100,753	130.27	130.27

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Data not reported.

Table 10. **Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, October 1965** 1/

State	Number of				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	6,764	2/ 5,493	2/ 287	2,783	$521,386	$77.08	2/ $388,029	2/ $44,832
Ala.....	2	2	0	2	82	(3/)	82	0
Alaska.....	90	90	0	29	8,272	91.91	8,272	0
Ariz.....	186	186	0	73	12,799	68.81	12,799	0
Calif.....	1,400	1,274	126	657	136,056	97.18	109,191	26,865
Ill.....	984	(2/)	(2/)	379	88,525	89.96	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	159	159	0	53	6,226	39.16	6,226	0
Kans.....	108	99	9	48	9,984	92.44	9,071	913
Ky.....	32	31	1	12	2,240	(3/)	2,170	70
La.....	604	568	36	256	45,574	75.45	41,161	4,413
Md.....	825	784	41	297	66,129	80.16	61,929	4,200
Mich.....	59	55	4	22	3,717	63.00	3,357	360
Minn.....	187	159	28	83	18,481	98.83	12,607	5,874
Mo.....	53	53	0	14	1,696	32.00	1,696	0
N. Mex.....	86	86	0	20	5,661	65.83	5,661	0
N. C.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okla.....	340	340	0	139	15,229	44.79	15,229	0
Oreg.....	115	115	0	57	8,470	73.65	8,470	0
Tenn.....	278	243	35	94	18,332	65.94	16,378	1,954
Utah.....	288	288	0	146	18,510	64.27	18,510	0
Va.....	62	62	0	20	2,898	46.74	2,898	0
Wash.....	653	653	0	289	37,922	58.07	37,922	0
W. Va.....	87	80	7	38	5,214	59.93	5,031	183
Wisc.....	166	166	0	55	9,369	56.44	9,369	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, October 1965 1/

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		September 1965 in--		October 1964 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	298,000	630,000	$20,201,000	$67.85	$32.08	-3.0	-2.7	-8.9	-6.9
Ala.....	92	92	1,150	12.50	12.50	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska.....	147	503	8,705	59.22	17.31	+58.2	+28.8	+5.0	-7.6
Ariz.....	2,119	5,101	116,149	54.81	22.77	+2.5	+1.8	-1.2	+6.1
Ark.....	269	954	4,338	16.13	4.55	-36.1	-22.7	-26.4	-22.6
Calif.....	19,017	32,058	1,116,284	58.70	34.82	+2.6	-5.1	-15.8	-22.8
Colo.....	960	3,421	41,996	43.75	12.28	-15.3	-17.8	-10.5	-20.5
Conn.....	4/ 3,888	4/ 10,939	4/ 285,329	73.39	26.08	-11.2	-30.9	+9.9	+1.5
Del. 5/.....	1,404	2,552	73,566	52.40	28.83	---	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	800	865	62,202	77.75	71.91	+2.4	+2.9	+16.9	+19.2
Fla. 6/.....	8,400	(7/)	260,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,340	5,971	75,851	32.41	12.70	+5.8	-.7	+6.1	+4.3
Guam 5/.....	33	42	1,448	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,000	1,318	86,065	86.06	65.30	+3.9	+.2	-2.4	+14.6
Ill.....	22,477	46,644	1,786,469	79.48	38.30	-5.2	-.7	-16.6	-20.7
Iowa 6/.....	3,200	7,100	122,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	2,544	6,024	183,293	72.05	30.43	-8.4	-4.5	-6.0	-.2
Ky.....	1,200	3,635	44,219	36.85	12.16	+.9	+2.0	-5.0	-8.6
La.....	7,887	8,664	411,665	52.20	47.51	(8/)	+.1	-3.7	-3.9
Maine.....	2,205	7,019	100,875	45.75	14.37	-7.2	-9.4	+1.0	+5.5
Md.....	7,881	8,695	600,222	76.16	69.03	+1.7	+1.7	+15.5	+22.9
Mass.....	7,614	14,936	502,624	66.01	33.65	-2.4	-11.5	-1.7	-4.4
Mich.....	19,510	57,962	1,391,449	71.32	24.01	+5.3	-6.5	-18.4	-28.0
Minn.....	7,037	19,254	560,482	79.65	29.11	-4.2	-8.4	-23.5	-28.2
Miss.....	1,118	1,356	19,484	17.43	14.37	-5.5	-1.8	-17.5	+1.3
Mo.....	9,663	12,297	632,767	65.48	51.46	-1.2	-.4	-2.4	-1.4
Mont.....	931	2,789	51,806	55.65	18.58	-4.5	+2.6	-1.7	+1.3
Nev.....	379	679	21,403	56.47	31.52	+.1	+1.9	+13.0	+7.1
N. H.....	678	2,193	40,571	59.84	18.50	-6.6	-5.9	-28.7	-22.8
N. J. 9/.....	9,022	28,902	1,097,757	121.68	37.98	-4.9	+1.9	-2.4	-3.7
N. Mex.....	258	529	10,615	41.14	20.07	+3.7	-6.5	-35.6	-52.0
N. Y. 10/.....	50,150	108,992	4,821,987	96.15	44.24	+1.8	-.8	+9.7	+21.4
N. C.....	1,588	4,374	43,216	27.21	9.88	-5.0	-16.4	-13.1	-12.0
N. Dak.....	240	878	12,726	53.02	14.49	-8.9	-8.5	-25.3	-25.9
Ohio.....	23,955	71,326	1,589,168	66.34	22.28	-12.7	-4.8	-18.8	-17.6
Okla.....	8,179	(7/)	95,076	11.62	---	---	+5.1	---	+2.5
Oreg.....	3,328	(7/)	169,239	50.85	---	---	+1.6	---	-1.5
Pa.....	32,080	38,782	2,212,211	68.96	57.04	-2.3	+3.9	-11.4	-4.7
P. R.....	1,225	1,225	10,502	8.57	8.57	-2.7	-.4	-6.6	+4.7
R. I.....	2,694	6,587	157,279	58.38	23.88	-12.6	-18.9	-10.1	-32.7
S. C.....	1,158	1,341	37,142	32.07	27.70	-17.8	-5.7	-8.7	-6.8
S. Dak.....	362	1,209	11,435	31.59	9.46	+3.2	-3.3	+8.5	+10.2
Tenn.....	1,683	2,726	37,862	22.50	13.89	-9.7	-23.0	-19.7	-6.4
Tex. 11/.....	9,000	(7/)	254,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	671	824	44,977	67.03	54.58	-7.8	+2.1	-75.9	-51.4
Vt. 11/.....	900	(7/)	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I. 5/.....	208	219	7,888	37.92	36.02	---	---	---	---
Va.....	2,755	6,606	134,598	48.86	20.38	-13.3	-4.4	+1.1	+4.9
Wash.....	6,714	10,262	479,595	71.43	46.74	+3.2	+2.5	-20.0	-7.3
W. Va.....	1,681	2,663	59,960	35.67	22.52	+3.6	-1.0	-6.7	+2.2
Wis.....	5,779	17,180	529,309	91.59	30.81	-9.0	+3.4	-20.6	-21.8
Wyo.....	324	1,144	23,081	71.24	20.18	+7.9	+2.7	+32.4	+31.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 9 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Data for September; October data not received. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Data not available. 8/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 10/ Includes and unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 11/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, October 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 1/
Total.....	$38,325,898	$50,015,245	$1,050,755	$13,182,318	$13,550,273	$8,753,000
Ala.....	1,327,639	79,188	4,439	79,762	283	---
Alaska 2/.....	25,002	(3/)	---	14,473	24	59,557
Ariz.....	78,113	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	862,136	183,373	22,340	233,934	48,649	25,535
Calif.....	3,844,481	9,336,838	237,335	1,492,173	1,467,772	---
Colo.....	677,391	4/ 951,944	4,808	92,559	143,981	31,866
Conn.....	118,548	1,464,109	15,742	349,791	398,766	---
Del. 5/.....	23,030	28,630	2,126	---	---	---
Dist. of Col.....	76,637	252,031	528	38,157	1,495	388
Fla. 2/.....	1,051,580	253,979	14,463	196,693	62,982	---
Ga.....	1,001,778	(3/)	12,570	158,136	36,713	---
Guam 5/.....	2,473	3,980	---	175	820	---
Hawaii 2/.....	30,759	239,442	3,631	119,127	85,360	29,152
Idaho.....	29,095	319,053	95	24,749	---	---
Ill. 2/.....	2,832,457	494,015	81,515	1,198,960	1,685,322	846,890
Ind.....	993,630	137,734	42,600	129,644	270,102	---
Iowa.....	1,066,959	699,077	12,051	16,566	187,814	6/ 214,000
Kans. 2/.....	457,799	4/ 491,485	10,434	128,524	262,523	139,468
Ky. 2/.....	857,701	422,629	25,160	193,963	276,629	---
La.....	2,418,992	109,480	7,864	113,376	32,544	3,355
Maine 2/.....	332,692	99,783	3,500	46,555	24,060	86,717
Md. 2/.....	507,003	7/ 523,916	8,528	242,322	346,592	4,087
Mass.....	1,068,085	4/ 5,462,097	18,615	1,084,012	563,561	248,537
Mich.....	789,903	2,458,743	15,519	250,547	230,317	452,929
Minn.....	1,162,168	4/ 2,766,081	60,505	305,854	454,468	268,582
Miss.....	130,567	(3/)	2,731	---	---	---
Mo.....	1,087,125	(3/)	---	56,824	33,956	18,628
Mont.....	84,133	310,486	---	5	170	304,783
Nebr. 2/.....	489,578	4/ 505,357	31,697	154,614	70,908	---
Nev.....	17,124	1,075	1,189	(3/)	10,994	158,880
N. H.....	109,270	84,749	5,307	23,584	36,996	---
N. J.....	337,230	4/ 1,468,908	12,192	264,120	298,335	264,758
N. Mex. 2/.....	226,989	2,074	8,022	91,770	88,803	5,175
N. Y. 2/.....	1,295,611	4/11,719,679	130,057	2,579,824	2,891,519	241,041
N. C.....	403,779	349,653	29,474	375,180	272,990	94,275
N. Dak. 2/.....	138,894	4/ 331,538	2,643	87,369	61,667	15,165
Ohio.....	1,917,395	(3/)	42,886	326,486	662,864	938,794
Okla. 2/.....	1,767,309	185,782	35,051	325,187	112,137	---
Oreg.....	171,290	640,193	6,359	191,999	138,554	77,740
Pa.....	742,981	2,985,762	25,450	434,016	881,247	1,183,674
P. R. 2/.....	35,927	152,551	405	3,522	---	---
R. I. 2/.....	100,336	455,004	1,935	58,644	142,717	44,487
S. C.....	379,800	188,902	18,034	93,365	26,386	15,949
S. Dak.....	249,457	111,516	734	19,508	---	105,591
Tenn.....	717,792	556,521	6,586	100,534	76,638	---
Tex.....	2,549,887	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	48,233	235,545	2,533	163,328	77,432	1,522
Vt. 2/.....	225,240	30,433	2,732	35,523	---	---
V. I. 5/.....	1,332	5,379	---	---	148	196
Va.....	289,241	282,142	13,023	106,594	54,726	23,200
Wash.....	642,921	1,500,916	16,440	574,004	323,268	129,880
W. Va.....	207,278	293,444	11,430	74,555	379,091	16,269
Wis.....	2,286,135	826,151	38,319	523,743	318,729	283,060
Wyo.....	36,993	13,878	1,158	7,968	9,221	42,523

1/ Data incomplete. Some States do not report these data and for some the data represent only partial reporting. The total includes an estimated amount for these States. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ No program in operation. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $27,187 in Colorado, $14,225 in Kansas, $97,368 in Massachusetts, $35,195 in Minnesota, $14,306 in Nebraska, $7,955 in New Jersey, $51,141 in New York, and $3,022 in North Dakota. 5/ Data for September; October data not received. 6/ Partly estimated. 7/ Estimated.

Table 13. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, October 1965 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total.....	$79.19	$61.16	$18.03	$184.31	$89.17	$78.06	$11.11	$86.47	$63.22	$23.26	$34.95	$31.85	$3.10
Ala.....	68.66	56.90	11.76	308.12	68.83	66.47	2.37	47.32	41.98	5.34	11.81	11.80	(2/)
Alaska 3/.....	89.25	70.97	18.28	(4/)	81.76	81.76	---	131.72	70.39	61.33	35.31	35.31	.01
Ariz.....	63.73	57.89	5.85	(4/)	71.96	71.96	---	67.47	67.47	---	28.43	28.43	---
Ark.....	64.73	50.39	14.34	56.93	71.40	59.85	11.55	62.60	38.50	24.10	16.59	14.99	1.59
Calif.....	102.81	88.76	14.05	282.38	139.62	120.48	19.14	115.55	96.40	19.15	44.63	42.03	2.60
Colo.....	95.49	79.71	15.77	181.95	90.28	70.16	20.12	77.01	62.18	14.83	38.86	35.64	3.22
Conn.....	79.69	60.60	19.09	203.86	112.33	61.88	50.46	83.77	44.09	39.69	49.07	41.92	7.15
Del. 5/.....	68.77	52.80	15.97	172.47	85.83	79.31	6.52	76.92	76.92	---	28.96	28.96	---
Dist. of Col.....	96.23	63.48	32.75	305.12	77.68	74.99	2.68	83.65	72.50	11.15	33.21	33.15	.07
Fla. 3/.....	62.06	47.88	14.18	353.73	65.54	59.97	5.58	66.43	55.48	10.94	15.75	15.17	.58
Ga.....	57.80	47.02	10.78	(4/)	59.73	55.80	3.93	60.38	54.59	5.80	22.62	22.13	.49
Guam 5/.....	49.87	35.82	14.05	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	---	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	16.92	15.67	1.24
Hawaii 3/.....	96.42	72.90	23.52	315.89	121.70	74.55	47.16	155.35	66.18	89.17	44.04	38.08	5.97
Idaho.....	68.61	61.40	7.21	129.59	69.18	68.42	.76	57.75	49.84	7.91	39.25	39.25	---
Ill. 3/.....	105.42	45.58	59.84	380.01	100.76	64.25	36.54	110.28	69.22	41.06	45.44	38.83	6.61
Ind.....	89.63	44.48	45.15	182.19	86.62	61.97	24.65	124.71	48.32	76.40	30.50	24.97	5.53
Iowa.....	97.24	56.82	40.43	105.49	102.49	91.68	10.81	97.44	85.40	12.03	42.01	37.90	4.11
Kans. 3/.....	88.69	64.65	24.04	149.98	98.03	75.20	22.83	112.92	87.50	25.43	40.03	33.03	7.00
Ky. 3/.....	62.57	48.21	14.36	34.74	72.71	62.66	10.04	77.51	61.26	16.26	25.05	21.74	3.31
La.....	85.26	66.85	18.41	171.87	81.25	78.36	2.89	58.91	53.19	5.72	23.31	23.00	.31
Maine 3/.....	83.26	52.26	30.99	265.38	84.70	72.20	12.50	90.74	70.24	20.50	28.91	27.54	1.37
Md. 3/.....	93.27	43.57	49.70	7/ 47.05	86.87	64.55	22.32	94.89	64.89	30.00	38.18	34.18	4.00
Mass.....	90.84	69.91	20.93	176.80	137.63	129.41	8.21	147.32	66.74	80.58	48.20	42.61	5.58
Mich.....	98.19	81.93	16.26	396.64	90.22	80.78	9.44	104.27	85.55	18.72	35.81	34.34	1.47
Minn.....	92.72	54.96	37.76	186.47	123.63	66.39	57.24	129.00	58.93	70.07	51.41	42.83	8.58
Miss.....	39.15	37.37	1.78	(4/)	45.09	44.01	1.07	43.82	43.82	---	9.20	9.20	---
Mo.....	68.88	58.06	10.83	(4/)	75.00	75.00	---	71.55	67.89	3.66	24.14	23.82	.32
Mont.....	85.58	65.82	19.76	205.35	75.10	75.10	---	61.67	61.66	(2/)	36.39	36.37	.02
Nebr. 3/.....	80.08	35.90	44.18	208.65	106.80	51.67	55.13	105.38	49.08	56.31	31.72	27.71	4.01
Nev.....	80.04	72.78	7.27	11.94	108.57	100.90	7.67	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	31.33	29.29	2.04
N. H.....	112.21	86.82	25.39	44.46	114.33	93.35	20.98	119.14	82.35	36.79	44.81	36.83	7.98
N. J.....	90.00	65.85	24.14	253.00	93.23	79.94	13.28	102.63	73.04	29.59	50.67	48.00	2.67
N. Mex. 3/.....	80.46	58.15	22.31	(6/)	96.88	73.77	23.12	92.78	69.71	23.06	32.66	29.66	3.00
N. Y. 3/.....	97.16	74.60	22.56	315.69	125.10	84.20	40.90	146.11	74.67	71.44	49.62	44.38	5.24
N. C.....	62.98	53.48	9.50	130.52	71.35	65.33	6.01	73.07	58.79	16.29	25.32	22.82	2.50
N. Dak. 3/.....	94.84	67.01	27.83	225.84	102.51	71.41	31.09	116.19	66.21	49.98	46.57	38.97	7.60
Ohio.....	91.05	67.41	23.64	(4/)	83.34	69.87	13.46	82.02	65.65	16.37	32.32	28.86	3.46
Okla. 3/.....	97.82	76.29	21.52	159.33	124.27	102.66	21.61	113.87	92.34	21.52	34.19	32.69	1.50
Oreg.....	75.77	58.41	17.36	147.99	96.16	83.21	12.95	71.48	48.54	22.94	41.36	36.96	4.39
Pa.....	83.97	67.60	16.37	255.56	84.15	82.69	1.46	86.22	65.89	20.32	33.11	29.90	3.21
P. R. 3/.....	9.88	8.63	1.24	35.43	8.95	8.64	.30	8.99	8.81	.18	4.12	4.12	---
R. I. 3/.....	96.01	78.22	17.79	71.17	97.04	78.78	18.25	96.42	76.48	19.94	43.48	37.37	6.11
S. C.....	54.99	39.78	15.21	150.40	63.79	54.14	9.65	55.39	45.20	10.20	16.18	15.22	.96
S. Dak.....	91.04	52.69	38.35	98.31	77.00	70.39	6.61	75.12	57.89	17.23	31.74	31.74	---
Tenn.....	63.86	47.86	16.00	48.04	60.69	57.49	3.20	62.89	55.69	7.20	24.75	23.78	.97
Tex.....	68.03	56.90	11.13	(4/)	69.26	69.26	---	56.80	56.80	---	19.31	19.31	---
Utah.....	69.05	58.43	10.62	105.44	72.23	56.79	15.45	75.85	42.19	33.66	37.19	33.49	3.71
Vt. 3/.....	89.25	46.87	42.39	198.91	82.94	60.91	22.03	86.43	59.72	26.71	29.50	29.50	---
V. I. 5/.....	41.17	38.16	3.01	11.90	(6/)	(6/)	---	38.89	38.89	---	19.83	19.70	.13
Va.....	68.52	46.37	22.15	71.90	72.18	60.80	11.37	72.57	57.08	15.49	25.50	24.32	1.19
Wash.....	79.50	59.06	20.44	141.69	90.38	66.41	23.97	60.99	30.20	30.78	37.84	32.70	5.14
W. Va.....	54.65	39.81	14.84	25.27	57.79	42.92	14.86	53.43	40.56	12.87	26.45	22.91	3.54
Wis.....	114.75	30.92	83.83	155.00	100.63	50.67	49.96	117.87	37.31	80.56	48.67	41.42	7.25
Wyo.....	84.39	68.86	15.52	(6/)	93.91	73.60	20.32	80.26	69.03	11.22	38.35	35.95	2.40

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Less than one cent. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ No program in operation. 5/ Data for September; October data not received. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients. 7/ Estimated.

Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits, summary data, October 1965 1/

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in month		Benefits awarded in current-payment status, end of month			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in month (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	382,990	---	---	---	---	$1,573,635
Total, OASI	334,656	---	---	---	---	1,435,848
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	315,856	---	20,522,796	$1,493,672	---	1,559,371
Monthly benefits, OASI	267,522	---	18,825,160	1,375,268	---	1,421,583
Monthly benefits, DI	48,334	---	1,697,636	118,404	---	137,788
Old-age (retired-worker)	110,368	$88.79	11,009,368	924,772	$84.00	930,512
Disability (disabled-worker)	20,722	101.31	969,774	94,764	97.72	107,691
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	34,195	42.13	2,799,300	120,611	43.09	124,550
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	28,219	43.41	2,609,182	113,923	43.66	116,172
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,976	36.08	190,118	6,689	35.18	8,378
Widow's or widower's	43,426	75.56	2,309,404	170,238	73.72	177,055
Parent's	190	88.08	35,384	2,687	75.94	2,889
Child's (OASI and DI)	99,863	---	2,934,215	149,930	---	182,991
Child's (OASI--total)	78,227	---	2,396,471	132,979	---	161,272
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	16,227	41.23	438,366	13,807	31.50	16,593
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	62,000	68.96	1,958,105	119,172	60.86	144,679
Child's (DI)	21,636	36.05	537,744	16,951	31.52	21,719
Mother's	7,092	68.07	465,351	30,669	65.90	33,683
Lump-sum death payments	67,134	3/225.20	---	---	---	14,264

COMPARATIVE DATA

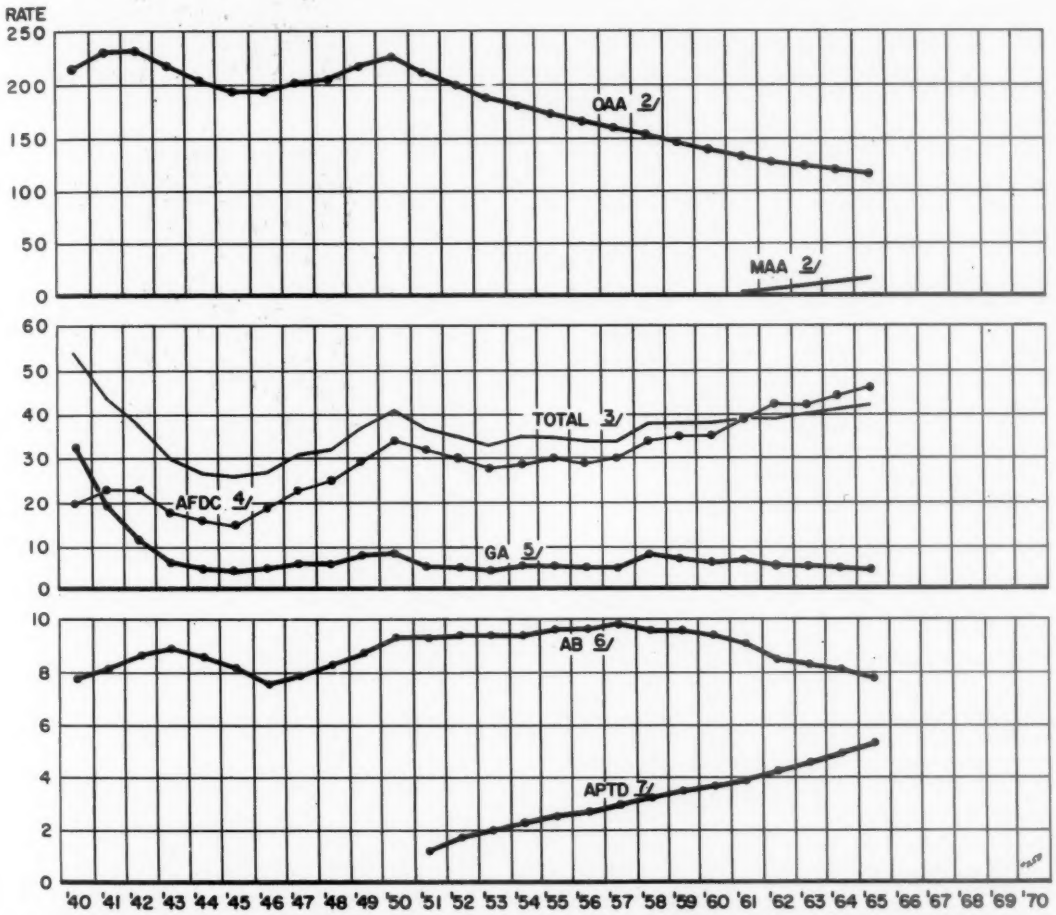
Item	October 1965	September 1965	October 1964
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	20,522,796	20,390,805	19,738,834
Total, OASI	18,825,160	18,706,337	18,181,194
Total, DI	1,697,636	1,684,468	1,557,640
Amount of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,573,635	$2,266,233	$1,359,754
Total, OASI	1,435,848	2,075,767	1,249,142
Total, DI	137,788	190,466	110,612
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	110,368	136,766	75,722
In current-payment status, end of month	11,009,368	10,966,408	10,627,643
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$88.79	$91.81	$81.06
In current-payment status, end of month	84.00	83.98	77.47
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	20,722	24,423	15,959
In current-payment status, end of month	969,774	964,635	886,287
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$101.31	$101.59	$95.03
In current-payment status, end of month	97.72	97.70	91.04
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,993,000	15,934,000	15,441,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	14,114,000	14,051,000	13,564,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$18,620	$19,640	$19,149
DI	1,787	1,893	2,152

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump sum per worker; there were 63,340 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (RECIPIENT RATES) BY PROGRAM, JUNE OF EACH YEAR, 1940 TO DATE 1/

[ALL DATA EXCEPT GENERAL ASSISTANCE INCLUDE RECIPIENTS RECEIVING ONLY VENDOR PAYMENTS FOR MEDICAL CARE]



1/ POPULATION FOR ALL JURISDICTIONS USED IN COMPUTING RATE EVEN THOUGH SOME JURISDICTIONS DID NOT HAVE SPECIFIED PROGRAMS IN OPERATION. RATE FOR GA SLIGHTLY UNDERSTATED FOR SOME YEARS BECAUSE DATA ON NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS INCOMPLETE.

2/ PER 1,000 POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER.

3/ PER 1,000 POPULATION ALL AGES.

4/ PER 1,000 POPULATION UNDER AGE 18.

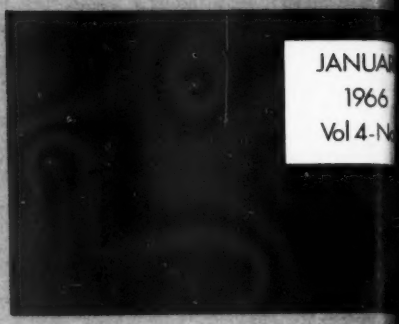
5/ PER 1,000 POPULATION UNDER AGE 65.

6/ PER 10,000 POPULATION AGE 18 AND OVER.

7/ PER 1,000 POPULATION AGE 18-64.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF H. E. W.



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